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FRONTIERS

JOHNSON CITY'S N.Y.

SIXTEENTH 60th

ANNIVERSARY

1892 - 1952

JULY 2-9

THE WORLD OF
CONTINUOUS EXCELLENCE



TWENTY-FIVE CENTS



BEGINNING OF AN ERA — Johnson City, then Lester-Shire, looked like this nearly 60 years ago in the nearest approximation of an aerial view obtainable from that date. This photograph was taken from the eminence at Floral Park Cemetery, looking across Floral Avenue toward the nucleus of the industrial colony about which today's community grew. For today's contrast, see the back cover.

An Expression of Appreciation

"Thank You"

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When a community undertakes to celebrate a milestone such as the one Johnson City is marking with this observance of its sixtieth anniversary, nothing is more important to its success than the willingness of public-spirited citizens to accept responsibility and to offer their best active cooperation.

The phrase, "Thank You," is inadequate, of course. But we wish that all of you who took part in the planning and execution of this celebration would accept this expression of thanks with the understanding that we realize that it could not have been a success without you.

No other celebration in this area has ever been staged with so large a sponsoring committee, if such a word may be used to describe the many thousands who actually contributed to the project. It is impossible to extend our thanks to all these individuals. But we hope we embrace most of them in the following participating groups to which this message is addressed:

The 8,000 members of the Brothers of the Brush and the 5,000 Sisters of the Swish, who promoted the project for 10 weeks before it opened; the committees who served so loyally; the members of the cast of "Frontiers of Freedom;" the groups which sponsored various events and activities connected with the celebration; the organizations of all kinds — religious, fraternal, civic, veteran and social — which took part in its many phases; our Queens and their Court of Honor and the many young ladies who managed our ticket distribution; our Patrons and Patronesses; the merchants, the newspapers, television and radio people, the contributors to this booklet, and all those who entered floats and other units in our big parade.

To these and the many individuals we must have missed, we convey this whole-hearted thank you.

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

DAUSE L. BIBBY, *President*

CHARLES F. JOHNSON, Jr., *Vice-President*

GEORGE B. ROBERTS, *General Chairman*

Mayors of Johnson City

These are the first mayors of Johnson City. Peter Perrault was elected to the position on the incorporation of the village in 1892, serving for one year. The fact is that those who were elected to head the village government up to 1928 were known as presidents rather than mayors. The first holder of the office who can be properly called mayor was the late John C. Banks. Mayor Donald E. Stocum is the twenty-fifth mayor of the village.

MAYORAL TERMS

Peter Perrault	1892-93
Lewis Jenison	1893-94
Thomas L. Dunham	1894-96
William H. Wilson	1896-97
M. S. Squires	1897-99
William H. Hill	1899-1902
J. F. Chambers	1902-07
C. Fred Johnson	1907
James A. Treat	1907-08
C. M. Chaffee	1908-09
C. F. Johnson	1909-10
John M. Kennedy	1910-13
F. M. Duryea	1913-19
William W. Benjamin	1919-21
Harley Brown	1921-25
Ira L. Carpenter	1925-26



DONALD E. STOCUM

Present Mayor of Johnson City

John C. Banks	1926-29
Roger J. Lampman	1929-31
Leon E. Youngs	1931-33
William W. Benjamin	1933-35
Benjamin W. Ash	1935-43
Fred E. Winters	1943-46
Leon E. Youngs	1946-48
Arthur W. Whitehouse	1948-52
Donald E. Stocum	1952-



WHEN THE NINETIES WERE GAY — This was the Hoag Block in the spring of 1890, now the site of the Kennedy Building at Main Street and Avenue B. In the upper windows, left to right, are Grant Chambers, Mrs. F. M. Duryea, F. M. Duryea and J. F. Chambers.

"Frontiers"—Then and Now

If you were born in 1892, you are sixty years old today. That's ten short of the three-score-and-ten credited to the record of the average human. It's not old age for any of us. It's early youth for a community like this. Many such communities have already lived for thousands of years.

Johnson City was, and is, a frontier. In the old days, it was a frontier of homesteaders and Indian fighters. Today, it is a frontier of industry and commerce.

The story of Johnson City, born Lestershire, is the tale of your own generation — no matter how old you are, no matter where you live, no matter what your position in life. It's difficult to describe this particular generation in simple terms. Historical periods of development, even to the last century, used to be easily classified. The age of steam, roughly delineated, would probably be considered to have ended at about the time of the beginning of the chronicle of Johnson City. If this should be considered the generation of gasoline, remember that it is rapidly vanishing into the generation of rocket power.

The news of the day on Dec. 18, 1908, included the item that the village's first cocking main of the season ended at 5:08 a.m. "when a Cuban slasher from this village proved the best general and trimmed its adversary in short order."

Johnson City's lifetime spans what is probably the most intensive period of development in the history of world civilization. By today's standards, conditions were primitive when Johnson City's beginners laid the first wooden sidewalks here in 1888. There were no autos; no electric lights. Automatic was then as new a word to our vocabulary as electronic is today. Henry Ford was still repairing bicycles. Cement was to become known five years later. The airplane wasn't to be out of its nest until the following year.

It was not until the last decade of the last century that the area now known as Johnson City emerged out of what had been an almost impenetrable forest of pine, hemlock and chestnut.

The section's first residents were Red Men. The Tuscaroras, members of the Six Nations of the Iroquois — one of the first federations on this or any other continent — at one time occupied all of what is now called Broome County. The highways of those days were Indian trails. The communities were villages of near-temporary nature. The building materials were saplings and the bark of trees, a far cry from today's steel, cement blocks and bricks.

Civilization existed here more than 200 years ago. There were the small but prosperous villages of O-Chenang (now Binghamton), Otseningo (approximately on the location of Frank J. Boland's gravel pit operations at Hinman's Corners), Ouquaga (on the Susquehanna near Windsor), and Chug-nut (near the home of Edward H. Prentice in Vestal).

Many legends, handed down as gossip from generation to generation, contain references to conflict between the white men and the Indians of Broome County. But there is no written record of such conflict. One of the legendary narratives refers to a skirmish at Round Hill in Endicott. The Red Men are imaginatively described as having been forced to jump from the rocky crags of that prominence into the swirling Susquehanna far below to escape the attack of pioneer settlers.

Indians of neighboring counties to the north and south waged war with the whites for many years; and it was due to this state of affairs that the section owes its colonization by some of the first to leave the East Coast for the interior during the early days of the nation. It was in 1779 that the Sullivan-Clinton expedition passed through this valley. The move had been ordered by General Washington, partly as a retaliation for Indian massacres in Cherry Valley and Minisink and partly as a section of a major stratagem for the conquest of the then remote areas of the first federation.

The Sullivan-Clinton expedition gave the area its first publicity. The soldiers who made these long marches took home to the New York City, New Jersey and New England areas stories of the natural

wealth which existed in the fine forests, fresh streams and lush grasslands of the Southern Tier. Many of them came back with their wives and children to establish homes.

Probably the first permanent settler in Broome County was Captain Joseph Leonard, who is believed to have come here in 1787. But he was followed in only a few months by Joshua and William Whitney, Ebenezer Greene, Colonel William Rose and doubtlessly several others whose early settlement records are locked in the family Bibles of descendants who may be still prominent today in the civic affairs of the vicinity. All of these whose names are a matter of record were participants in the Sullivan-Clinton expedition. (The junction of the two armies occurred near Badger Avenue in West Main Street, Endicott. It is marked by a state monument.)

Mungle's Market, about a half century ago, was selling sausage at 12½ cents, Cala hams at eight cents, fowls at 15 and spring chickens at 18.

Probably the first settler in what is now Johnson City was Samuel Allen, a former New Jersey citizen who appears to have been affluent by the standards of his day. He is described as having walked all the way from Allentown with a bag of silver dollars slung over a cane which he carried over his shoulder in military fashion. That was in 1790. Mr. Allen first settled in Vestal, but in 1798 he bought a parcel of land which roughly represents what is now nearly half of the village. The man who sold it to him was a Judge Amos Paterson, who built Washingtonian Hall as a homestead in this section. The eastern boundary of the Allen purchase was near Avenue A. The western boundary was Allen St. The plot extended north to the vicinity now known as Stella and south to an undefined point probably not far from the Floral Avenue. Mr. Allen bought the 400 acres for \$11 an acre.

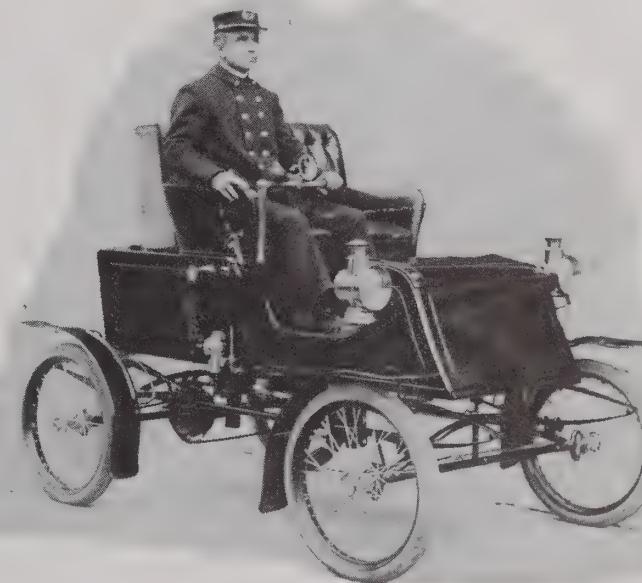
The only land which had been cleared of its virgin pine at that time was about two acres near the present corner of Main and Hudson Streets. A blockhouse had been erected at that point for the protection of travelers from the Indians.

A son, Lawrence, was born to the Samuel Allens in Vestal in October, 1796. The second Mr. Allen of this section's history married Elizabeth LaGrange of Vestal on January 4, 1818, and the newlyweds

set up housekeeping in the original blockhouse. It was in 1845 when they erected a home in Main Street, approximately opposite the Baldwin Street intersection. This homestead is generally credited with having been Johnson City's first.

What is now Main Street was a secondary highway in those days. Whatever arterial traffic there was at that time between the east and the west followed an old Indian trail that traversed Lestershire's North Side, reaching the shallow Chenango at what is now the Front Street-Prospect Street intersection. William Allen, the son of Lawrence, has described how his father used to make the direct trip along the route which is now Main Street. When he made the trip at night it was necessary for him to walk ahead of his team with a tallow lantern to avoid the numerous stumps in the roadway.

Hannah LaGrange Allen, the daughter of Lawrence, was married to Lewis Jenison in 1847. They built a small home at the corner of



LESTERSHIRE'S FIRST AUTO — This was in 1903, and the first Johnson City car owner was W. G. Faatz, then chief engineer of the Fire Department.

Main and Willow Streets, now Johnson City's busiest intersection. Some time later they built one of the community's earliest mansions at a point east of Willow Street in Main, a structure which was razed in 1909 to make room for the village's encroaching business section.

J. Herbert Mungle, who has made a considerable reputation as a historian of the area, relates that in the campaign for President in 1844 — when John Polk was elected — Mrs. Hannah LaGrange Jenison was chosen to represent one of the states of the union in one of the longest parades ever held in this or any other section. The procession started from the old Village of Union early in the morning, arriving at a mass meeting in Binghamton about noon, a distance of about nine miles.

International Time Recording by 1909 had already become "the oldest and largest company of its kind in the world. Its patrons included 12 governments.

The young women who took part were gowned in white with red sashes. They wore blue and white turbans. The wagons on which they rode would be described today as floats. They, and the spans of horses which furnished motor power, were highly decorated. The climactic float of the procession was an enormous wagon drawn by a yoke of forty oxen, their horns polished and decorated with ribbons. In this wagon, emblematic of the Democratic Party then and of many partisans of the Democratic Party of today, was a hickory tree with a live coon clinging to its top.

There is little doubt that the first industry to come to what is now Johnson City was the Wells and Brigham Brick Yard. This enterprise was launched in 1854 by John Wells and Elijah Brigham. Mr. Wells was not active in the business, leaving the actual management to Mr. Brigham. It is curious that Mr. Brigham first built a wooden house, a structure which existed on the present site of Johnson City Your Home Library. But he became one of his own customers only shortly afterward when he arranged to have this frame building moved to the opposite side of Main Street and erected a brick structure, the original section of the present library. The frame structure is now occupied by direct descendants of Elijah Brigham. The brick yard was active until about 1910. The largest of the brick ponds connected with the enterprise remained until the days of World War II when it was filled in to permit the erection of Endicott

Johnson's newest rubber mill. The swimming pool in C. Fred Johnson Park and the John S. Patterson Public Market are in the same area.

The year 1850 was a year of decision for the Triple Cities area. It was then that Horace N. Lester of East Haddam, Connecticut, came to Binghamton to start a retail shoe business. His brother, George W. Lester, joined him in 1854; and it was in the fall of that year that the Lester Brothers and Company started the manufacture of shoes in Binghamton's Court Street.

Horace Lester died in 1882, and his son, George Harry Lester, took his place in the firm. The company prospered. Expanding, it moved to the north side of Court Street and then to Washington Street.

This is not the story of George F. Johnson. That narrative has been better related elsewhere. But the story of Johnson City is certainly a part of the story of George F. Johnson. Just as the growth and development of a child is guided sympathetically and responsibly by a parent, so was the development of Johnson City made possible and directed by George F. Johnson. To ignore George F.'s influence on the history of Johnson City would be as futile as to ignore the part played by the spark in the explosion within a gasoline cylinder.

George F. Johnson didn't found Johnson City. Not, at least, in the sense that the founding fathers of history were credited with the physical establishment of colonies and communities. Most people of the Triple Cities regard George F. as Johnson City's founder. It's a paradox, but perhaps this assumption is more accurate than the fact recorded under the limitations of history.

An idea always precedes effective action. It is the first cell of any lasting organism. Another man, or many other men, may fall heir to an idea. But the idea itself must be regarded as the peculiar and unique creation of the man in whose mind it was conceived.

George F. didn't lay out Johnson City. He didn't lay the first brick or cut the first timber. But the idea of Johnson City was born in his brain just as truly as the impulse for the creation of any living thing is born in the mind of its creator. No one will ever



FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO — This running team of *Independent Hose Co.* could travel 200 yards in $22\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, a record. From left to right are Eugene Bronson, John Burrows, William M. Cresson, Doc Tanner, William Pelham, Fred Casey, Frank Zimmer, William Hill, James Hill, Fred Ramford, Leroy Houghtaling, William Wimple, J. F. Chambers, Mike Dwyer and Fred Woodburn.

be able to record with historical accuracy when the birth occurred. But it was certainly back in Milford, Massachusetts, in the middle of the second half of the nineteenth century. This was when George F. first became concerned with the squalor and inconvenience which surrounded both home life and manufacturing in the crowded factory towns of New England. George F.'s many friends remember well his preoccupation with the theme of the best possible living and working conditions for factory people. It remained a consistent objective of his life. Johnson City was without question the first product of this conception, this idea which germinated in the mind of a man who instinctively and consciously followed the Golden Rule.

Mr. Johnson, 31 years old at the time, objected when George Harry Lester, heir to the Lester Brothers Boot and Shoe Company in Binghamton, proposed to acquire additional space in mid-city Binghamton for the expansion of his company. George F. proposed

an alternative — and the result is the thriving residential-industrial community which is now marking its sixtieth anniversary.

Johnson City was the first successful realization of George F.'s idea. Endicott followed in a few years, and its growth has been similarly spectacular. West Endicott was the last baby community to come into being during George F.'s lifetime; but the production of new residential colonies, new factories and new agencies of all kinds has by no means ended. It is conceivable that it will never end. The same driving vitality that carried George F. to the age of 93, long enough to see most of his ideas brought to realization in community welfare as well as in business, is the motivation behind today's heirs to his ideas and ideals, men who started early in life under his benign and practical leadership.

So it was Mr. Lester who has the primary place on 64-year-old registries as the physical founder of Johnson City. He gets the full

credit he deserves as the one who executed the details of a superb conception. He and his aides built the Pioneer factory, first of the Endicott Johnson organization as it exists today. He and his aides donated land for the first fire hall; they donated sites for churches of the leading denominations of the time. It was they who suggested the first street alignments and brought the first settlers of Johnson City together into a single community.

It was G. Harry Lester who purchased from Francis B. Allen a portion of the Lawrence Allen farm, an area of about eleven acres. This transaction took place on November 22, 1888. At the same time, Lester acquired 11.25 acres from Lewis Jenison. It wasn't any great coincidence that Joseph R. Diment, the superintendent of Lester Brothers, purchased 22 acres from Lewis Jenison at about the same

time, later acquiring another portion of the Lawrence Allen farm in his own name. This sharp and complex business transaction was consummated when Mr. Diment transferred all his holdings to Mr. Lester. The purchases of the combine continued until virtually all the land on which Lestershire was to stand was Lester's property.

Johnson City boasted an almost unheard of municipal institutional in 1918 — a municipal woodyard, as a hedge against the coal famine.

The Lestershire Boot and Shoe Co. was incorporated and in March of 1890 the first factory was built on the most logical location, at a point near the D.L. & W. railroad. Mr. Lester's idea was to organize a stock company with capital sufficient to enlarge the business on a scale unparalleled in the history of Southern New



WHEN IT WAS LESTER-SHIRE—One of the first pictures taken after the Pioneer factory was erected was this one, which looks north. That's a livery stable on the left, a hotel next to it and the new Lackawana station in the foreground.

York. Company trustees for the first year of its operation were G. Harry Lester, Charles Fairchild, George W. Lester, Daniel Lamont and William D. Brewster. The business was under G. Harry's personal supervision, and Mr. Diment was in charge of manufacturing. Mr. Diment resigned his position in 1892 and he was succeeded by George F. Johnson, who had started as a boyish foreman in one of the departments of the Binghamton factory in 1882 and had continued through the various business reorganizations until this particular advancement, the first step in the evolution of the Triple Cities to their present status.

The Lestershire Manufacturing Co. was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 — enormous for those days — in January, 1892, under the laws of the State of Maine, and it automatically succeeded to the manufacturing business of the Boot and Shoe Company. Through some cause, evidently owing to injudicious methods, Mr. Lester became involved in business complications and shortly afterward retired from all connection with the company and its management. Mr. Lester's retirement also embraced whatever connections he had with the real estate development of the Lestershire area, and his place was taken by other competent managers. Operations progressed without serious interruption.

Charles Fred Johnson, father of Charles F. Johnson, Jr., now president of the vast Endicott Johnson manufacturing organization, became assistant superintendent under George F.

Henry B. Endicott of Boston, a leather jobber who had made a considerable success in his field, was the principal stockholder in the new company. He had advanced a large amount of leather to the former company on credit, and to safeguard his investment he found it necessary to buy out the other stockholders. He also purchased the shares owned by Mr. Lester.

In 1899, George F. Johnson borrowed \$150. He borrowed it of Mr. Endicott. The reason he borrowed it was that he needed it to pay the tax stamps on a loan of \$150,000. The fact that he borrowed — the fact that he was able to borrow — this sum from the Boston businessman was an accurate and practical demonstration of the ability in manufacturing, sales and administration that Mr. Johnson had acquired by that time.



EARLY FIRE FIGHTERS—These were the officers of Lestershire's Independent Hose Co. in 1895. They include Frank Schoonmaker, president; William H. Hill, foreman; William M. Cresson, assistant foreman; A. A. Smith, secretary, and Arthur Jeffers, treasurer.

Johnson City held the limelight in state history as far back as 1848. On the Fourth of July in that year, ground was broken on the William Allen farm for the extension of the Erie Railroad west from Binghamton. Until then, Binghamton had been the western terminal.

One of the village's most forgotten business firms was the Consolidated Vending Machine Co., which produced a device which perfumed your breath, handed you a card with your fortune on it and perfumed your handkerchief — all for a penny.

Since the beginning of the Gay Nineties was the approximate birth date of Johnson City, it has been interesting to hear the descriptions of the section recalled by various old residents. As nearly as it can be ascertained, there was no kind of a centralized settlement in the area. Most of the land now occupied by the village was still a forest of pine. The spotted sections that had been cleared were mostly devoted to pasture. There were a few residences, many of them imposing for the period, but the closest neighbors were a long way apart. The subdivision which originated with the Lester purchase



FROM THE AGE OF STEAM—It was the Erie and the D. L. and W. railroads and their nearly parallel lines east and west through here that made the area a natural site for burgeoning industry. Here is a train crew at the turn of the century.

started an urbanization project which speedily transformed the whole appearance of the area. It is questionable whether any community anywhere in this country ever equaled Johnson City in its rate of growth during the first few years. A cleared section which was pasture in March would be dotted with homes in September. It was a lush

period for real estate operators, although the stern insistence of the town's major industrial executives on "the greatest good for the greatest number" eliminated many a profit in favor of the welfare of the individual purchaser.

(Continued on Page 30)

**The Johnson City Sixtieth Anniversary Committee, Inc.
and the Citizens of the Triple Cities**

Present

"Frontiers of Freedom"

A JOHN B. ROGERS PRODUCTION

Johnson Field

Johnson City, New York

July 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8

JOHN B. ROGERS STAFF

**Loyd Spangler
Producer**

**Tom Chatam
Associate Director**

**James S. Mace
Managing Director**

"Frontiers of Freedom"

PROLOGUE

To Their Majesties.

"MISS SIXTY"

"MISS BROOME COUNTY"

Through an avenue of Flags come many gracious bearers of good will for their HIGHNESSES AND THEIR COURTS. All bow in attendance as Miss Sixty and Miss Broome County are crowned Queens of the Johnson City 60th Anniversary Celebration of 1952.

This is the American Story . . . an epic of Freedom-loving men and women whose unquenchable spirit opened to all men THE FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM, and built the GREAT COUNTY OF BROOME!

EPISODE ONE

"Red Man of the Susquehanna"

Our story begins with the Indian . . . The Tuscaroras, who came to occupy all of what is now Broome County. They pitched their tepees beside the waters of the Susquehanna, the Oswego River and Chocnut Creek. We glimpse a typical Indian Village of the early 16th Century, when the Jesuits under commission of the Governor of Canada arrive to administer spiritually to the Red Man. But the religion of their fathers is not to be forgotten so easily . . . and we see the ceremonial dance of an Indian Princess and her maidens to their Sun-God.

EPISODE TWO

"Contest for the Valley"

Following on the heels of the Church came the French Fur Traders, reaping a harvest of gold in furs . . . Jealousy of the British is aroused and England and France clash over a wilderness.

Peace of Paris 1763! England receives the lands in the New World . . . Now the contest for the region lies between the English and the Indians!

By the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, the English gain possession of New York from the Indians. A New Frontier is established! But the area of the Triple Cities is across that frontier in the Red Man's Land.

1775 . . . England tightens her grip on the Colonies . . .

Taxes become unbearable . . .

The Declaration of Independence is drawn up . . . The Revolutionary War rages bitterly!

British troops under Walter Butler and his Indian allies headed by Chief Joseph Brant are terrifying the frontier with raids and massacre!

Washington sends General Sullivan and General Clinton to the frontier! . . . and British and Indian supremacy in the section ends forever with the decisive battle at Elmira!

EPISODE THREE

"Frontiers of Freedom Opened"

The Bitter struggle is over. A Democracy is born, and a new frontier of freedom opens as the United States takes its place among the nations of the world . . . A nation that is inaugurating as its first president, the General of its armies, George Washington!

The Day is April 30, 1789 . . . the place Federal Hall in New York City.

Washington addresses his people . . . and gives a signal for the festivities to continue . . . we see our first President and the gentry of the region in a graceful minuet.

EPISODE FOUR

"Frontiers West"

The Indians had been pushed to the north and west and on their trail come industrious and courageous settlers to build the Great County of Broome and the Triple Cities.

It is Sundown Time to make camp for the Night. The Wagon train halts and almost at once the camp takes on the aspect of a little community.

Callers arrive to extend a welcome and a friendly offer of help. They are the Leonards, the Greenes, the Whitneys and the Adams, who have already settled in the region. Supper around the campfire and the hills echo to the strains of a Virginia Reel Who said they were tired after a long day's travel?

EPISODE FIVE

"Freedom of Worship"

Where there is Courage and Fearlessness, there is usually found high religious ideals. The settlement of the wilderness was also a religious crusade. From simple services of these early settlers have sprung the mighty churches that dot our valley today. A true democracy of religion born of sturdy pioneers who met with God in the open to bring Light out of Darkness.

EPISODE SIX

"Frontiers of Transportation, Commerce and Industry"

Union Corners! Here comes the stage from Newburgh. It has made the hundred twenty mile journey in the record time of 72 hours! !

It brings the Mail Relatives from the East a drummer from a New York drygoods house with the latest in dress samples and will take passengers and mail to Oswego Here comes wagons Missouri bound Hi, ya folks! Keep 'em Rollin'!

Yes, Sir, Keep 'em Rollin'! for Progress is not to be held back.

1837 the Chenango Canal! 1842 E&H. T. Anthony & Company opens a Photographic Gallery from which will grow the Ansco Company!

1848 The railroad has just been completed through Binghamton and the first train on the Erie arrives. A little late only a matter of six or eight hours but nevertheless its a Great Day when the first Iron Horse comes puffing into town!

With transportation established come more industries The Wells and Brigham Brick Yard in 1854 and this same year starts an industry which will grow into a famous Industrial Democracy

Lester Brothers and Company have started the manufacture of shoes in 8 Court Street Binghamton.

EPISODE SEVEN

"Frontiers of Education"

Many of the early settlers of Broome County were people of limited education, but education of their children was never neglected even from the earliest times. The first school in the county was formed in 1791 and from this our school system has grown into one of the greatest in the state But let us return to one of the early schools. It seems that teacher had some of the same troubles then as now! 'Readin' 'n' 'ritin' 'n' 'Rithmatic taught to the tune of you know what!

EPISODE EIGHT

"Frontier for Freedom Extended"

Lincoln Becomes president! Dissension in the Union!

South Carolina secedes from the Union! Other Southern States follow suit!

Then WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

And the Boys in Blue March away to battle under the Stars and Stripes.

Bitter Civil strife! Then General Lee surrenders to General Grant.

War! War! War!

No more on American Sod

No more dis-union

That's our prayer, dear God

Yes, that's our Prayer.

EPISODE NINE

"A Triple Sister Is Born"

1889! The Bundy Manufacturing Co. is established and will expand into the world famous, International Business Machines Corporation.

September 15, 1892! The Village of Lestershire, now Johnson City, is born holds its first election and the citizenry turn out to meet their first civic officers Now, We Are Sisters, Three. THE TRIPLE CITIES!

EPISODE TEN

"Turn of the Century in the Triple Cities"

City officials face a new problem . . . TRAFFIC! The horseless carriage has arrived . . . Bicycles built for Two . . . The surrey with the Fringe on Top . . . The poor pedestrian hasn't a chance in this reckless, new fangled age.

But life goes merrily on . . . Sunday Picnics and Band Concerts . . . Young Ladies Cycling Societies . . . Bathing Beauty Contests . . . What's the country coming to? Horse Races . . . and that Scandalous dance they've smuggled in from Paris, France, THE CAN CAN!!! The Gay Nineties! THOSE WERE THE DAYS!!!

EPISODE ELEVEN

"To the Cause for Freedom"

Peace and prosperity reigned in Broome County. Then in 1917 a great war cloud swept over Europe . . . Burst into raging conflict engulfing the world . . . Hands across the sea pleaded for help . . .

The United States took up the torch for Democracy! and entered a great World War.

EPISODE TWELVE

"The Roaring Twenties"

With the war came the machine and with the machine came speed and the Roaring Twenties . . . Jazz . . . Flappers . . . Plus Fours "Yes, We Have No Bananas . . . Talking Pictures . . . and THE CHARLESTON

Panic and Depression of 1929!

The Wall Street Crash!

The country rocks in economic Chaos! Emergency Measures . . . and finally RECOVERY!

EPISODE THIRTEEN

"Torch Bearers of Freedom"

Clouds of war again descend upon the world . . . Broome County along with her nation bears her share of sacrifice and hardship and carries the banner forward in another cause for Freedom!

Undaunted we face a new future . . . a future that depends upon

our citizens of tomorrow A toast to the guiding light of our coming years The schools and youth organizations of Broome County.

EPISODE FOURTEEN

"Salute to the Square Deal"

For nearly forty years the Industrial Democracy established by George F. Johnson has grown and prospered and today 19,000 workers live in friendship with their chiefs in the towns of the Square Deal . . . communities of happy people, who by the fruit of their hands dwell in peace, prosperity and plenty Secure in the assurance of a "Square Deal."

EPISODE FIFTEEN

"March for Freedom"

The frontier of Industrial Democracy has been pushed back We have taken to the air . . . pushing back a new frontier . . . conquering a new realm . . . ahead lie new frontiers . . . widening, expanding . . . certain to roll back when a courageous people born of the great "American Way" is on the MARCH FOR NEW FRONTIERS AND FREEDOM!

EPISODE SIXTEEN

"The Wheel of Progress"

We turn our hearts to all the gallant people, whose combined and mighty efforts, bore, nursed through the years, and built our Triple Cities of today . . . true to the Great American Ideals of Freedom, Peace and Progress for all the world.

No hand can stay the force of this great wheel
That unrelenting turns to wipe out greed and hate
To strike down fear . . . all selfishness refute,
We lift our hearts in PROUD SALUTE.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

We ask you, our audience, to join us in the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, to be followed immediately with a display of Fireworks, after which the Field Lights will be turned on.

Please, for your safety, remain in the stands UNTIL THE LIGHTS ARE TURNED ON.

Special Note: Costumes, Scenery and lighting Equipment are furnished by the John B. Rogers Producing Co., Fostoria, Ohio.

Program of Daily Events

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2—"Industrial Day"

12:00 Noon—Official opening of the Celebration Reviewing Stand
2:00 P.M.—Opening of the Triple Cities Industrial Exposition
 2:00 to 9:00 Daily E. J. Recreation Hall
4:00 P.M.—Entertainment Reviewing Stand
6:00 P.M.—Visit Strates Shows Benkovic Tract
 (3:00 P.M., 4:30 P.M., 8:15 P.M.—G. E. House of Magic,
 Geo. F. Pavilion)

EVENING PROGRAM — JOHNSON FIELD

8:00 P.M.—Band and Choral Concert
8:45 P.M.—First Presentation "Frontiers of Freedom"
 Coronation of "Miss Sixty" and "Miss Broome County"
10:30 P.M.—Fireworks

THURSDAY, JULY 3—"Agriculture Day"

10:00 A.M.—Black and White Show "All Day" Benkovic Tract
11:00 A.M.—Horse Pulling Contest Benkovic Tract
11:45 A.M.—Agriculture Day Parade Reviewing Stand
12:30 P.M.—Talent Quest Program Reviewing Stand
1:30 P.M.—Hay Making Demonstration Benkovic Tract
2:00 P.M.—Triple Cities Industrial Exposition E. J. Recreation Hall
 2:00 to 9:00 Daily
4:00 P.M.—Entertainment Reviewing Stand
6:00 P.M.—Visit Strates Shows Benkovic Tract

EVENING PROGRAM — JOHNSON FIELD

8:00 P.M.—Square Dance Exhibition
8:45 P.M.—Second Presentation "Frontiers of Freedom"
10:30 P.M.—Fireworks

FRIDAY, JULY 4—"Parade Day"

12:00 Noon—60th Anniversary Celebration Float Parade
 Parade Route: Lester Ave. to Main St. to Carhart Ave. to
 Grand Ave. to Jenison Ave. to Main St. to Arch St. to
 North St. to Lester Ave.
2:00 P.M.—Triple Cities Industrial Exposition E. J. Recreation Hall
 2:00 to 9:00 Daily
4:00 P.M.—Entertainment Reviewing Stand
6:00 P.M.—Visit Strates Shows Benkovic Tract

EVENING PROGRAM — JOHNSON FIELD

8:00 P.M.—Band and Choral Concert
8:45 P.M.—Third Presentation "Frontiers of Freedom"
10:30 P.M.—Fireworks

SATURDAY, JULY 5—Endicott Day and "Americans-All" Day

12:00 Noon—Talent Quest Reviewing Stand
2:00 P.M.—Triple Cities Industrial Exposition E. J. Recreation Center
 2:00 to 9:00 Daily
4:00 P.M.—Entertainment Reviewing Stand
6:00 P.M.—Visit Strates Shows Benkovic Tract

EVENING PROGRAM — JOHNSON FIELD

8:00 P.M.—Nationality Song and Dances
8:45 P.M.—Fourth Presentation "Frontiers of Freedom"
10:30 P.M.—Fireworks

Program of Daily Events

SUNDAY, JULY 6—"Freedom of Religion" Day

10:00 A.M.—60th Anniversary Observance in All Churches
2:00 P.M.—Triple Cities Industrial Exposition E. J. Recreation Center
2:00 to 9:00 Daily
4:00 P.M.—Entertainment

EVENING PROGRAM — JOHNSON FIELD

8:00 P.M.—"Freedom of Religion" Service
8:45 P.M.—Fifth Presentation "Frontiers of Freedom"
10:30 P.M.—Fireworks

MONDAY, JULY 7—"Homecoming and Pioneer" Day

10:00 A.M.—Opening of Homecoming Parlors to Register
Homecomers and Old Timers Your Home Library
12:00 Noon—Talent Quest Reviewing Stand
2:00 P.M.—Old-Timers Tea Your Home Library
2:00 P.M.—Triple Cities Industrial Exposition E. J. Recreation Center
4:00 P.M.—Entertainment Reviewing Stand

EVENING PROGRAM — JOHNSON FIELD

7:45 P.M.—Judging of Beards and Judging of Costumes by Brothers of the Brush and Sisters of the Swish
8:45 P.M.—Sixth Presentation of "Frontiers of Freedom"
10:30 P.M.—Fireworks

TUESDAY, JULY 8—"Youth" Day

10:00 A.M.—Pet and Hobby Parade Main Street
12:00 Noon—Talent Quest Reviewing Stand
2:00 P.M.—Triple Cities Industrial Exposition E. J. Recreation Center
2:00 P.M.—Little "Miss Sixty" Contest Reviewing Stand
4:00 P.M.—Entertainment Reviewing Stand
4:30 P.M.—Sports and Fun C. F. J. Parking Lot
6:00 P.M.—"Little League" Game

EVENING PROGRAM

7:45 P.M.—Finals of Talent Quest Johnson Field
8:45 P.M.—Final Presentation "Frontiers of Freedom" Johnson Field
9:00 P.M.—Block Dance C. F. J. Parking Lot
10:30 P.M.—Fireworks Johnson Field

"Frontiers of Freedom"

MEMBERS OF CAST

"MISS SIXTY" ----- SHIRLEY TRYON

"MISS BROOME COUNTY" ----- MURIEL TURK

THE ROYAL COURT

Marge Smith
Mary Hyland
Mae Treadwell
Patricia Lamb
Alice Burman
Lola Hook
Norma Lanyon

Geraldine Budovic
Jackie Harvilla
Jane Poulos
Paula Bochnak
Arlene Pierson
Ann Linderman
Eleanor Carpenter
Dorothy Markunas

Patricia Mokrohisky
Josephine Schuk
Arlene Shea
Sally Rivers
Marcene Cleary
Terry Grufik
Stephanie Selnekovic

THE NARRATORS

Members of the Susquehanna Players Inc.,
Fran Hoffman, in charge

John Moore, Gloria Seydell, Marjorie Harlan, Helen Kurilecz, Mrs.
Joan Murphy, Don E. Murray, Fran Hoffman, William B. Kledzinski,
Beth DeLaney, Marilyn Kleitz, J. Campbell Connelly.

ALTERNATES Edgar A. Fayer, Warren N. Thompson, Frances
White, Charles C. Hilsee.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR ----- James Mace.

AT THE HAMMOND ORGAN ----- Mrs. Phillip A. Fritsch

VOCAL ACCOMPANIMENT

Part of Johnson City High School Mixed Chorus — Keith Brierley, Peter Elenois, Robert
Barniak, Felix Habola, Dale Crandall, Robert Duryer, Mike Celeste, Danny Owen, Dolores
Teifer, Alfred Hartman, Carol Leonard, Shirley Brutvan, Barbara Hastings, Margaret
Corlyon, Rose Gillette, Carolyn Kimball, Irma Rufibach, Sally Young, Barbara Monkovich,
Annette Vasilko, Allys McConnell, Dolores Butora, Sandra Skelton, Marjorie Prislusky,
Norma Jean Lanyon, Joseph J. Kokalas, William Gibson, Elaine Foster, June Lee, Marilyn
Butterfield, Robert Winters, Alice Hibbard, Gladys Wasser, Ann Bohunicky, Shirley Gentile,
Mary Ann Malonis, Lyon Wilson, Jeannine Brace, Carol Bohunicky, Betty Lou Andrews,

Marilyn Zahares, Joyce Morgan, Marion Prislusky, Audrey Ace, Barbara Dobronacky,
Gail Zimmerman, Patricia Elwood, Barbara Paulis, Audrey Vaugh, Dolores Leonard,
Virginia Wyszkowski, Nancy Ann Tompkins, Hazel Winspear, Dolores Borne, Bradford
Spangerberg, Patricia Armstrong, Robert S. Miller, Janice Jukeway, Nancy Lilkington,
Gerald Linderman, Sandra Cook, Patricia Wright, Myron Shlatz, Thomas Morrison, John
R. Sents, Bill Beddoe, Francis McDonald, Bob Barns, Gene Farrell, Dick Cochran.

COLOR GUARDS — National Guard and American Legion.

PROLOGUE

Johnson City High School — Girls Physical Education Dept. Mrs. Robert Steele and
Frances S. Gould, in charge.

Johnson City High School P.T.A. and St. James Parochial School.

TRUMPETERS

Audrey Ace, Marjorie Prislusky, Nancy Pilkington, Bartie Tasber, Marion Prislusky,
Sandra Skelton, Virginia Wyszkowski, Pat Sturdevant.

SAILOR GIRLS

Mary Ann Mikalajuwas, Marilyn Zaharis, Dorothy Netherton, Hazel Winspear, Betty
Hobler, Bev Pekera, Helen Bale, Jo Musuta, Helen Cisz, Elaine Nossal, Irene Began,
Patricia Curay, June Crone, Joan Dobrovocky, Dolores Borne, Anna Resak, Joyce Hickey,
Ann Murphy, Dolores Leonard, Teresa Zembek, Margaret Petrisko, Dolores Moran, Jackie
Simkulet, Patricia Cummiskey, Nancy Hastings, June Beddoe, Emilee Strake, Barbara
Hryck.

MISS AMERICA ----- Joan Ann Kolba

ATTENDANTS TO MISS AMERICA

Colleen Sammons, Mary Ann Malonis, Mary Perchinsky, Mary Brezny, Marilyn Butterfield, Irene Nyce, Lorraine Plante, Florence Frost, Vivian Valusek, Meryl Friedah, Barbars Dobrovocky, Joann Casey, Dolores Trella, Nancy Klish, Ruth Corlyon, Mary Ann Klish, Annie Bycz, Dolores Butora, Peg Dolphin, Rose Mary Kurcin.

NATIONS

Harry L. School P.T.A.

Mrs. A. Mainionis and Mrs. Wm. Gardner, in charge.

Loretta Stashko, Patty Singel, Jane Plavka, Barbara Monkovich, Dolores Pichura, Rosemary Shramek, Ruth Mainionis, Marian Koplik, Sandara Kukol, Donna Gunderman, Donna Elsik, Annette Vasilko.

NATIONS ATTENDANTS

Harry L. School P.T.A.

Mrs. A. Mainionis and Mrs. Wm. Gardner, in charge.

Joan Osterhout, Marilyn Ward, Geraldine Bezilla, Lois Hayes, Barbara Musko, Ann Marie Cibulsky, Barbara Kenderes, Marie Zelaska, Arlene Vlosak, Irene Macinski, Mary Ellis, Sandra Carpenter, Rosemary Trella, Vivian Elsik, Rose Henkiel, Susan Meade, Jean Lakata, Lorraine Brusil, Loretta Gelo, Irene Micpovil, Alyce Jenson, Patricia Tokos, Nancy Kofira, Annette Gelo.

PRINCESS OF SPAIN Dorothy Dawson

ATTENDANTS TO PRINCESS OF SPAIN

Pat McHale, Johann Tomancik, Lucille Ondecko, Joanne Bezilla, Rita Bilsky, Carol Klimash, Kathryn DeSante, Helen Fidyski.

PRINCESS OF FRANCE Sandra Cook

ATTENDANTS TO PRINCESS OF FRANCE

Joyce Morgan, Norma Jean Lanyon, Joan Felo, Mary Ann Michik, Ann Rause, Louise Pospiech, Elizabeth Ann Moshier, Marion Mine.

PRINCESS OF ENGLAND Marilyn Cundey

ATTENDANTS TO PRINCESS OF ENGLAND

Joan Gulbin, Betty Griffin, Barbara Parciak, Pat Kingsbury, Eleanor Bellinger, Dorothy Majka, Sonnie Welch, Peggy Horan.

PRINCESS OF THE UNION Sandra Foote

ATTENDANTS TO THE PRINCESS OF THE UNION

Shirley Gentile, Helen Swierkosz, Jean King, Florence Bebel, Pat Kingsley, Ann Bohynicky, Patricia Armstrong, Audrey Knickerbocker, Joan Moran.

Episode One

"RED MAN OF THE SUSQUEHANNA"

E. J. Rubber Mill No. 2, Glenn K. Davis, in charge.

Endicott Johnson Corp., Georgia Slater, and Richard J. McKercher, in charge.

C. Fred Jr. High School, Mrs. Robert Steele, in charge.

INDIAN CHIEFS

Richard J. McKercher, Elmer Cox, Harold Ticknor, William Bird.

INDIAN BRAVES

Robert G. Cisz, Michael J. Kosick, Brisbin Kelley, Carlson Jones, John Kucer Sr., Richard Miller, Emery G. Terwilliger, Gary Hall, Joseph Donlon, James F. Meyers, John Kraloni, Howard Tinklepaugh, Billy Rose, Robert Welter, William Cox, Harry Bowers, Jim Novitske, Jack Morrissey, James Tanner, Eugene Brozzetti, Allison Steele, Wesley Marean Jr., Robert Bayniak.

INDIAN WOMEN

Nancy Lee Slater, Joan Kralovic, Sophie M. Kosick, Jean Williams, Elizabeth G. Neff, Carol Jones, Rose Sopotnick, Janet Sopotnick, Anna DuBrava, Phil Paglia, Veronica Verno, Stasia Leonard, Ruth McManaman, Doris Cox, Elsie Ticknor, Agnes Jones, Anna Tinklepaugh, Helen Pochily, Beverly Pallman, Evelyn Bird, Georgia Slater.

JESUIT PRIESTS

Joseph T. Sirsen, Ronald Gillette, Ray Rivers, Frank Borush.

INDIAN CHILDREN

James M. Myers, Stephen DuBrava Jr., Thomas Donlon, Richard C. McKercher, Jimmy McKercher, Robert Kralovic, Michael R. Kosick, Kenneth Jones, Carolann DuBrave, Linda McKercher, Nancy Owen, Jacqueline Barrows, Suzanne Barrows, Ann Marie Kendetes, Gail Sluznis, Andrea Payne, Rose Elaine Kosick, Mary Ann Kosick. Carol A. Leskovich

INDIAN PRINCESS

SUN DANCERS

Joan Perrin, Jean McNulty, Barbara Austin, Amy Lou Balch, Ann Buckley, Bonnie Elain Fitch, Jackie E. Carnall, Barbara Perry, Elise Schink, Gwendolyn Jones, Jean Petrick, Beverly Stevens, Roselyn Jean Cleary, Ruth M. Saba, Suzanne Duryer, Dolores Dolphin, Dawn Harder, Arlene Knorr, Norine Miller, Norma McDine, Jeannette Garrett, Marilyn Cleary, Janice Oppedal, Marilyn Hayes, Barbara Major, Grace Weist, Shirley Place, Beverly Elwood, Linda Tucker, Joan Roberts, Catherine Bennett, Carol Golden.

Episode Two

"CONTEST FOR THE VALLEY"

Oakdale P.T.A., Mrs. Charles Foote, in charge.

Endicott Chapter O.E.S. #694, Katherine Palmer and Thelma Harned, in charge.

Endicott-Johnson Boys' and Youths' Factory, Carl Bussom, in charge.

Endicott Junior Chamber of Commerce, William Dyer, in charge.

General Washington Dan Steele

Washington, at Yorktown Lowell Pierce

General Cornwallis Edward F. McGuinness

General Sullivan Arthur Coe

AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

Charles Scott, John Terrell, Joseph J. Kokolas, Robert Schroeder, Donald Williams, Jared Munson, Mike Celeste, Donald Podick, Earl S. Hawley, Jr., Lowell Pierce, Alfred Hartman, Walter U. Torto, Arthur Coe, Dan Steele.

BRITISH SOLDIERS

Suido Iacovell, William Dyer, Don Cooper, John Jones, Donald R. Bills, Al Elieff, Howard A. Davis, John Haines, James J. Murphy, Remo Tedeschi, Frederic H. Edwards, Edward F. McGuinness.

SPIRIT OF '76

Stanley Shurko, R. A. Hamilton, Michael Charpinsky, Jr.

Indians of Episode One.

Episode Three

"FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM OPENED"

President Washington Hubert Goodrich
 Mrs. Washington Mrs. Hubert Goodrich

COLONIAL WOMEN

Mrs. Thurston Palmer, Mrs. Charles Foote, Mrs. Emerson Mudge, Elrene McLarty, Beatrice Lillie, Mrs. Kenneth Elander, Evelyn Wescott, Anne M. Klish, Mrs. Walter J. Arrufat, Evelyn Merritt, Mrs. Steward Patton, Thelma Harned, Mrs. Frieda Dollmetsh, Mark Hektor, Mrs. Carlton Popple, Mrs. Pearl Gridley, Jessie Yurch, Anna A. Barner.

COLONIAL MEN

Elston G. Harned, Steven Yurch, Emerson Mudge, Thurston Palmer, Catherine Helmer, Mark Harned, Morgan Lillie, Charles L. Foote, Arthur Wescott, Milton P. Klish, Kenneth Elander, Walter J. Arrufat, Robert S. Merritt, Steward Patton, Harold Dollmetsh, Karl W. Hektor, Edith Harwood.

COLONIAL CHILDREN

Robert Palmer, Bill Meikrantz, Woodie Palmer, James Lucas, Sally Anne Harned, Linda Jeanne Dollmetsh.

Episode Four

"FRONTIERS WEST"

Endicott Johnson George F. Factory, Genevieve Dugo, in charge.
 Ozalid, Bette Case, in charge.

PIONEER WOMEN

Genevieve Dugo, Mrs. Ameccio Regni, Edith Seiamanna, Carmela Cardello, Alma E. Huff, Theresa Tanner, Geraldine C. Davey, Anne M. Stergas, Terry Rollo, Nancy Puglisi, Mary Hurchla, Bette Case, Agnes M. Puglisi, Mildred Layton, Kathleen Townsend, Mary Viselli, Kate Hazard.

PIONEER MEN

A. Drahos, Mike Lampo, Gus Palombi, Roy Case Jr., Amedo Zecca, John Curay, Chester J. Olbrys, Donald W. Shaw, H. G. Yale, Watkin J. Beddoe, Harry Bloomer, Wendell Tanner, John Slavin, Tom Sashko, Carl Todack, Jim Fuller.

PIONEER CHILDREN

Rose Marie Lampo, Marlene Palombi, Mary Regni, Norman Zecca, Frank Taylor, John Fiore.

Episode Five

"FREEDOM OF WORSHIP"

People of Episode Four

Episode Six

"FRONTIERS OF TRANSPORTATION, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY"

I.B.M. Country Club Board of Governors, Variety Players, Frederick Badger, in charge.

OLD FASHIONED MEN

James Bookstaver, John Barniak, Charles A. Stewart, Frederick M. Badger, Bill Ash, Joseph W. Tomsa, Budd Thomas, Ray Salani, Nicholas M. Mesley, Andrew Malanchuk, Gary Adams, Bill Sebesta.

OLD FASHIONED WOMEN

Virginia Topping, Mary O'Neil, Gerry Matruski, Ethel M. Hasley, Mrs. Esther Sweet, Harriet Schmaltz, Betty Stewart, Anne Williams, Janet Dayman, Dolores Leonard, Noreen O'Loughlin, Mariann Luciani, Dawn Schrader, Alice Williams, Betty Judsky.

OLD FASHIONED CHILDREN

Fred H. Badger, Mary Beth Williams, Sandra Stewart, George McHenry, Mary Williams, Carol Williams, Judy Barniak, Joyce Judsky, Michael Garruto, Russell Garruto.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & COMPANY PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Franklin Nesbitt, Marion Gober, Grace Gillett, Benell Dailey, Donna Dailey.

SHOE MAKERS

Joseph T. Sirsen, Ronald Gillette, Ray Rivers, Frank Borush.

People of Episode Four

Episode Seven

"FRONTIERS OF EDUCATION"

School Marm Cora Terry, Lydia Moat

EARLY SCHOOL

Grace Gillett, Renell Dailey, Donna Dailey, Pauline Yonkowsky, Joseph Charpinsky, Michael Charpinsky, Jr., Robert Charpinsky, Jean Terrell, Anna Cernek, Gary Drabo, Judy Barniak, Donna Day, Rita Rivenburg, Joyce Judsky, Carol Williams, Mary Williams, George McHenry, Fred H. Badger, Sandra Steward, Mary Beth Williams, Sandra Stewart, Anne Marie Uhrin, Andrea PasPiech, Phyllis Prusik, Michael Garruto, Russell Garruto.

Episode Eight

"FRONTIER FOR FREEDOM EXTENDED"

Endicott Lodge 1065 Loyal Order of Moose, Lester Stewart, in charge.
 J. C. E. J. Service Dept. & Auxiliary Dept., Rex Button, in charge.
 Binghamton YMCA, Otto P. Gigone, in charge.

UNION SOLDIERS

Rexford Button, Lester Stewart, Alford Liddington, James J. Larkin, H. Orval Averett, Albert Jeffery, Charles A. Lynch, Glenn Danforth, Herbert Hall, Patrick Cassin, Charles C. Cronk, Tony R. Martin, Arthur Lott, John E. Talcott, Mervin H. Richter, Lester Conklin.

Episode Nine

"A TRIPLE SISTER IS BORN"

People of Episode Six.

Episode Ten

"TURN OF THE CENTURY IN THE TRIPLE CITIES"

E. J. A. A., William Hardee, in charge.
 Scout Factory, Cora Terry, in charge.
 Victory Factory, Millie Ellis, in charge.
 Endicott-Johnson Corp., Katherine Madigan & Rose Leri, in charge.
 Johnson City Y.M.C.A., Neland H. Fuller, in charge.
 Johnson City Genetaska Club, Mrs. Lewis Gold & Mrs. H. S. Theobald, in charge.
 Endicott-Johnson Corp., Fine McKay, Ruth Maahar, in charge.
 E. J. All Sports and Challenge Factory, Shirley Tryon and Annabelle Johnson, in charge.
 E. J. West End Victory Factory, Finishing Room, Owen J. Ryall, in charge.
 Endicott Johnson Corp., Carm Dingman & Laura Musa, in charge.
 Rope Skippers — Donna Day and Rita Rivenburg.
 Cop — Earl L. Birdsall.



Miss Sixty

SHIRLEY TRYON

Princesses of the Queen's Court

Marge Smith

Mary Hyland

Mae Treadwell

Patricia Lamb

Alice Burman

Lola Hook

Norma Lanyon

Geraldine Budovic

Jackie Harvilla

Jane Poulos

Paula Bochnak

Miss Broome County

MURIEL TURK

Princesses of the Queen's Court

Arlene Pierson

Ann Linderman

Eleanor Carpenter

Dorothy Markunas

Patricia Mokrohisky

Josephine Schuk

Arlene Shea

Sally Rivers

Marcene Cleary

Terry Grufik

Stephanie Selinekovic



Bustle Biddies — Permilla Ellis, Madelyn Rivenburg, Mrs. Ruth Harder, Mrs. Carrie Hocik.
Picnickers — Christopher Farrell, Michael Chorpinsky, Sr., Glenn F. Makley, Edward Saunders, Elizabeth Makley, Louise Richter, Irene Palencar, Anne Walchak, Shirley Tryon, Anna M. Urban, Mrs. Charles G. Bottie, Anna Cernek, Gary Draba, Sandra Stewart, Anne Marie Uhrin, Andrea Paspeich, Phyllis Prusik.

The Johnson Brothers — John Petranich and Francis Urban.

On the High Wheel Bike — Mr. S. Wallace.

Peddler — Harry Bloomer.

Ladies with Peddler — Theodore Kneebis and Betty Nutter.

Velvetone Quartet — Dick Cochrane, Gene Farrell, Bob Barnes, Francis J. McDonald.
Mother with her hands full — Anne Chorpinsky.

Her Brood — Pauline Yonkowsky, Jean Terrell, Joseph Chorpinsky, Michael Chorpinsky, Jr., Robert Chorpinsky.

Bicycle Built for Two — Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ward.

Photographer — Franklin Nesbitt.

In the Picture — Marion Gober, Grace Gillett, Renell Dailey, Donna Dailey.

In the Surrey — Stanley Surko, Gladys Day, Phyl Petranich.

Ball Team — Arthur Coe, Charles Scott, John Terrell, Joseph J. Kokolas, Robert Schroeder, Donald Williams, Jared Munson, Mike Celeste, Donald Podick.

Gibson Girls — Phyllis Prusik, and Opal Gillette.

In the Auto — Robert Kneebis, and Cecelia Zielewicz.

Medicine Man — William Walchak.

The Young Ladies Cycling Society — Catherine Doonan, Carm Dingman, Barbara Chapman, Sadie Renda, Laura Musa, Frances Stanton, Josephine Severini, Charlotte Vandermark.

Bathing Beauties — Mrs. Agnes McConnell, Jean Gill, Mrs. Louis Gold, Mrs. Gus P. Kominos, Mrs. Murray I. Dann, Mrs. Richard W. Keough, Kathleen Hagstrom, Lona Hock, Barbara Conklin, Marion Strong, Mrs. Philip Messner, Mrs. Lucille Theobald, Mrs. Walter Peyton, Mrs. Harold T. Scarlett.

Firemen — William Harder, Charles G. Bottie, Charles Ellis, Royal A. Hamilton, Frank Bucek Jr., Hilton Church, Tony Guley.

Can Can Girls — Mrs. Stella Pinkowski, Mary Pickney, Freda D. Place, Gene Mallisek, Helen Vorobel, Rita DeMarco, Lucille Miller, Katherine Madigan, Rose Leri, Virginia Cackowski, Florence Cackowski, Donna Bolson, Ann Egan, Margaret Cackowski.

Keystone Caps — Floyd C. Fuller Jr., Fred D. Fuller, Joseph Dekar, Harry Cline, Owen J. Ryall, Raymond L. Briggs, Norman L. Shaffer.

The Bride and Groom — Jackie Valenti and Bill Effner.

The Minister — Jim E. Coleman.

Episode Eleven

"TO THE CAUSE FOR FREEDOM"

Loretta Stashko, Annette Vasilko, Donna Elsik, Donna Gunderman, Sandra Kukol, Marian Koplik, Ruth Mainionis, Rosemary Shramek, Dolores Pichura, Barbara Monkovich, Jane Pavka, Patty Singel.

Episode Twelve

"THE ROARING TWENTIES"

Charleston Dancers — Carol A. Leonard, Rose Kusma, Barber Stungis, Esther Brewer, Patricia Reynolds, Josephine Young, Julie Kane, Kathy Burns, Irene Vorobel, Robert Bayniak, Wesley Morean Jr., Allison Steele, Eugene Brozzetti, James Tenner, Jack Morrissey, Jim Novitske, Harry Bowers, William Cox.

Stock Market Crash — Men of Episode Ten.

Episode Thirteen

"TORCH BEARERS OF FREEDOM"

Hq. & Hq. 2nd Bn. 108th Infantry, New York National Guard.

"H" Co. 2nd Bn. 108th Infantry, New York National Guard, M. Sgt. Richard A. Barriger, in charge.

Johnson City Boy Scouts, Carl C. Snedaker, and Kenneth Anderson, in charge.

Johnson City Girl Scouts, Mrs. John S. Pierce, in charge.

Broome County 4H Clubs, Grace Peck and Harold Sweet, in charge.

GIRL SCOUTS

Ardys Linkroum, Carolyn Griffin, Margaret BaDera, Louise Maciejewski, Louise Tibshetany, Judith Springer, Marlene Ann Rozelle, Judy Halowinsky, Patty Bayn, Karen Drewson, Sylvia Kadleck, Carol Joy Dochter, Mary Ann Cosgriff, Susanne Clapham, Sandra Beach, Nedra Henderson, Geraldine Smith, Martha Cosgriff, Joyce Pilkington, Frances Polumbo, Nancy Hand, Nancy Dayton, Linda Bosworth, Rita Wasco, Janet Jones, Madalyn Beach, Judith Launt, Marlene Lane, Carol Habola, Kathleen Rafferty, Joyce Miller, Sandra Fritsch, Rosalie L. Fendick, Mary Ann Donahue, Janet Messersmith, Rose Winters, Michalyn Tomancik.

BROWNIES

Janet Hawks, Merrie Jane Pierce, Barbara Golan, Judy Hawley, Janet Pilkington, Ruby Fritsch, Carol Johns.

LEADERS

Mrs. Clifford Bosworth, Mrs. Wayne Dayton, Mrs. Gerald Beach, Mrs. Frederick Cosgriff, Mrs. Leo Pilkington, Mrs. James Hawley, Mrs. Herbert Fritsch, Mrs. Leonard Miller, Mrs. Robert Hayes, Mrs. Gillette.

BOY SCOUTS

Michael Wadin, William Sebesta, Peter Surgent, Ronald Stank, James Bowman, Ray Merena, Richard Vimislak, Stephen Fendick, Paul Rossi, Charles Carlyon, Terry Bennett, Donald Gresko, Charles Snedaker, Gary W. Winters.

4H CLUB GIRLS

Adrienne Oro, Sandra Goodrich, Margaret Baudendistd, Marlene Kuenzli, Janice Hektor, Betty Kuntz, Barbara Alligen, Rosemarie Tomazic, Mary Jane Padgett, Sharon Foote, Beverly Kesteniss, Lorna Goodrich, Alida Kuensli, Shirley Ressguie, Leona Beaumont, Doris Fitch, Sally Diefendorf, Bernice Benjamin, Jean Farnham, Mary Hoadley.

Episode Fourteen

"SALUTE TO THE SQUARE DEAL"

J. C. E. J. Service Dept. and Auxiliary Dept., Rex Button and Ileen Dockett, in charge.
Endicott Johnson Corp., Anne Burke, Sarah Haskell, Sadie Harvey, in charge.
E. J. Infants, Ruth Bellinger, in charge.
Endicott Johnson Corp., Mary Gaska and Helen Hochrum, in charge.

HAPPY WORKERS

Archie W. Kennedy, Frances Du Brava, Louis Du Brava, William F. McGurgan, John Beaudette, S. Malowichy, Mrs. Frank Strait, Katherine G. Sisco, Resford Button, Clare Kisner, Stella Maluchnik, Mary Tinkunas, Florence Skrzypek, Catherine Bender, Mary Mitrus, Mary Spolsky, Anne Rogers, Joan McGurgan, Beatrice Skinner, Ethel T. Dunn, Marion Howell, Alice Vermilya, Caroline Verkitos, Ena Sanford, Beatrice Jacobs, Mrs.

Helen Tomsey, Henen Hochrun, Bill Delfafield, Mary Gaska, Robert Welter, Ken Carpenter, Mary Peworchik, Sally Jachimowicz, Terry Brooks, Anne Burke, Martha Kirkpatrick, Harold W. Billings, Anne Sosenko, Ilene Dockett, Marie Hannon, Jane Jackowski, Lottie Tokos, Theresa Hudy, Gloria Gavlik, Adolph Gavlik, Frank Strait, Lyle Tobey, Violet Tobey, Gertrude Birdsall, Joe De Shay, Lydia Moot, Cora Terry, Hal Johnson, Delores Larkin, Francis Rafter, Heber Belles, Sadie Jones, Jeannette Cox, Henry C. Allyn, Sarah Haskell, John E. Bender, Josephine Puglisi, Maxine Widrig, Hazel Noscak, Ray Wright, Carl Dykeman, Betty Formanek, Everett Bennett, Edith Hoyt, Sadie Harvey, Diana Weidmen, Ed. Harvey, Raymond Harvey, Ursula Fox, Barbara Barber, Elma Wage, Charles Wage, Mrs. Florence Skrzypek, John Smith, Joe Hovancik, Jennie Wallace, Edward Wallace.

Episode Fifteen

"MARCH FOR FREEDOM"

American Legion, George F. Johnson Post 1700, Joseph H. Stiner, in charge.
American Legion Post #758, J. C. Stanley Yonkowski and Carl Bussom, in charge.
H Co. 2nd Bn. 108th Infantry Regiment, Lt. Pasquale Francescone, in charge.
Hq & Hq Co. 2nd Bn. 108th Infantry Regiment, Lt. John E. Pfaff, in charge.

MEMBERS OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

Lt. John E. Pfaff, M/Sgt. Richard A. Barriger, Sgt. James Barton, Sgt. Leonard Hoffman, Sgt. Donald Fargo, Sgt. George Coulter, Pfc. John Granger, Pvt. John Watkins, Pvt. Mark Snedaker.
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Episode Sixteen

"THE WHEEL OF PROGRESS"

The Entire Cast.

Livestock Director — William Goodrich.

HORSES SUPPLIED AND RIDDEN BY THE FOLLOWING

Pioneer and Indian Horsemen — Lucille Goodrich, Thomas Clark, Gordon Thomas, Ernest Goodrich, Ira Goodrich, Eugene Goodrich, Janeane Croft.
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Old Fashioned Horsemen — Robert Burdine, Margaret Zacharias, Rita Zacharias, Amy Sharpsteen.
General Grant — Arthur Sharpsteen.
General Lee — Harold Jump.

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Surrey with the Fringe on Top by — Floyd B. Woodward, City Dry Cleaning, 56 Broad St., Johnson City.

Washington's Coach by — William Donahue, 22 Wilcox St., Binghamton.

Old Time Hose Cart by — B. H. O'Connell, Hillcrest.

Tanden Bicycle by — Moyle's Auction House, Endwell.

Bicycles by — Merrill Bicycle Shop, Court St., Binghamton.

Queens' Convertibles by — Johnson City Garage, Buick Sales.

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Cow by — William Goodrich.

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Trucking — Endicott Johnson Corp.

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Construction of Set — Endicott Johnson Corp.

Concrete Block — Douglas Coal and Supply.

Electrical Work — Endicott Johnson Corp.

Sound — Endicott Johnson Corp. and International Business Machines Corp.

Costumes, Scenery and Lighting by The John B. Rodgers Producing Co.

We regret the omission of a number of cast members names due to the early press deadline of the program.

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The publication deadline for this booklet was June 26. The committee also wishes to thank the many whose contributions and box reservations were received after that deadline.

"Frontiers of Freedom"

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Frank Pindzola	Mrs. Frank Lawryk	Mrs. John Sadowitz	
Greek Group			
Mrs. Kathryn Vassos	Mrs. George Laskaris	Jack Cretikos	

Sixtieth Anniversary Feature Attractions

Don't Fail to See . . .

1. "FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM," mammoth Historical Spectacle —
Hundreds in Cast - scenic and lighting effects - fireworks during
the finale - every night at Johnson Field

2. TRIPLE CITIES INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

The Endicott Johnson Recreation Hall will contain an unusual exhibit of scientific and industrial might, contrasted with early production methods. Every day July 2-8 from 2:00 PM to 9 PM.

3. STRATE'S SHOWS

Two blocks from Johnson Field, Binghamton's own Jimmie Strate will hold forth with his shows and rides. Visit the midway before and after "Frontiers of Freedom" June 30th thru' July 6 only at the Benkovic Tract.

4. AGRICULTURE DAY PROGRAM

July 3 from 10:00 AM throughout the day, farmers from five counties will converge on Johnson City for their annual Black and White cattle show. Hourly program will include a horse pulling contest, hay making demonstrations and other features interesting to city folk too. An agriculture parade is scheduled for 12:00 noon.

5. GIANT TRIPLE-CITIES PARADE

Over 75 floats will make this parade the largest and most spectacular ever held in the East. The Brothers of the Brush and Sisters of the Swish entries guarantees entertainment and fun (See the daily program pages for other details).

"Frontiers"—Then and Now

(Continued from Page 10)

As the village mushroomed, enterprising businessmen swarmed to the area. Every month saw a new retail store along Main Street and the intersecting thoroughfare which led to the shoe factory. William Faatz built a brush factory in 1890. A lumber and box factory, feeding on the shipments of the busy shoe industry, was established at about the same time. Roberson Lumber Co., for many years the largest of its kind in the Eastern United States, was founded in 1892.

The first Faatz felt mill was established in 1894. It became known in 1901 as the Faatz-Reynolds Felting Co. Because of limited capital, it specialized in one type of felt only—saddlery felt and felt pads for horses and harness. The business prospered, and the company acquired a reputation for the quality and uniformity of its merchandise.

Johnson City was a bouncing baby. It bounced from 3,000 to 10,000 residents in its first 10 years.

Most Johnson City residents don't know it, but the Johnson City mill of the Felters Company is now, and has been for many years, one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the nation. The company is unique. Just as the name implies, it is an association of felters, men who developed the various ways in which this oldest of all known textiles might be put to use.

It is not generally appreciated in the Triple Cities that the 1900 Washer Co., one of the most nationally known of all vicinity companies, was launched in 1898 in Johnson City. The firm later found it necessary to move to Clinton Street in Binghamton because of production problems.

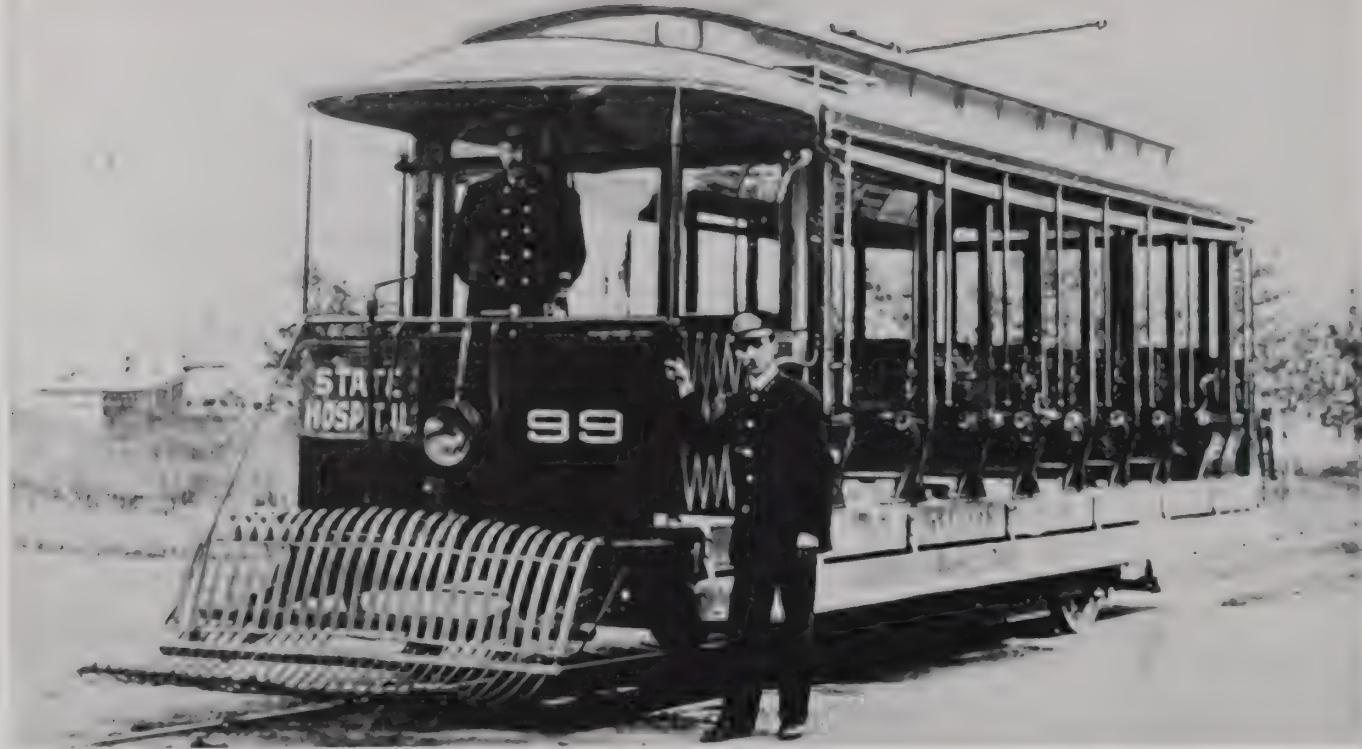
The shoe factories, built on the firmest of all possible foundations, grew moderately at first. Then the development became rapid. Beginning about 1912, it became sensational. The opening of the latest of the new factories was an annual affair. Over the next 20 years, 20 new factories — the most modern of their kind and models for industrial structures in all parts of the country — opened their doors and their pay windows to the thousands of newcomers who had been attracted here by their existence.

The village's first schoolhouse was built in 1890. It had 77 pupils and a single teacher, a ratio which is a near record in New York State. The structure was in Avenue D. Members of this school's first Board of Trustees were Charles T. Dickson, Cyrenus Day and John Schulte, names which appear recurrently in the early history of the village.

Miss Jennie Frail, former Johnson City principal, tells us that the pupil registration had grown to 453 by 1899, and that ten teachers had been employed by that time to take care of the education of area youth. The Hudson Street School, as it was known at that time, was built in 1891, about a year after the first one had been organized. John Schulte won the contract on a bid of \$5,610, and the cornerstone was laid on May 27, 1891. A \$4,000 addition was erected four years later. Professor Samuel F. Harding was the first principal, and he was succeeded in 1896 by Ezra T. Graves.

J. H. Schaefer, clothier, was selling his best men's hats back in 1907 at 11 Main Street for 50 cents. During a sale, men's suits went for \$6.

Mr. Graves gave way in 1903 to Frank M. Smith, who held the executive post during the astronomical increase in numbers of Johnson City school children during the first third of the present century. The growing pains — and the financial headaches which came out of them — during the early years of the twentieth century cannot be dismissed lightly. Few communities have been called upon to provide educational facilities for such an enormous influx of new families as the one which swept over Johnson City in those days. It induced an enormous debt load. The fact that the load was so easily unloaded is another demonstration of the economic solidity of the community. The section's first school district, not governed by modern municipal boundaries, protruded eastward into a part of what is now Binghamton and westward into East Union, an area now much better known as Westover. (Old maps show a nice balance in the designation of the sections west of the village. Westover is still known as Westover, but few people recall that the vicinity north



WHITE CITY EXCURSION TROLLEY—This picture was taken in 1908 at the corner of Ethel Street and Ackley Avenue, entrance to the White City Amusement Park, now the Practical Bible Training School. The open air trolley ran from there to the State Hospital. At the right is Herbert E. Lord, conductor, who lives at 30 Tompkins Street, Binghamton.

of the tracks, now Fairmont Park and the IBM Country Club vicinity, was known as Westunder.)

Johnson City High School's first graduating class happened to contain a number of young men — there were no young ladies in the class — who felt that it was better to stay home to seek success rather than to go elsewhere to make their fortunes. Dr. Clarence B. Whittemore, probably Johnson City's best known physician during the decade before his death, was one of them. Walter P. Thomson, who served for a record 25 years as supervisor of the Town of Union, was another. And Superintendent of Schools Howard B. Eccleston was a third.

The shadow of Old England hung over Johnson City in its early days. G. Harry Lester named the place Lester-Shire. The hyphen and the final capital letter survived for only a few years, and the community existed on postoffice records as Lestershire until 1916. The first postoffice, by the way, was established the day before Christmas in 1889, and the first postmaster was William G. Burdick.

Hiram Goldsmith, a Binghamton real estate man, is generally credited with having first suggested the name Johnson City for the old shire of Lester. Before the idea was accepted, Lestershire residents put the name change proposal to a vote. Mr. Goldsmith had suggested that since the newest shoetown on the west had been named

Endicott. Lestershire residents could not consistently do other than to name their own town after the more active and aggressive partner in the Endicott Johnson enterprise. Several other names were suggested, among them "Johnson," "Johnsonia," and "Johnsonville," but the people who lived here put their complete stamp of approval on Johnson City. "Never in the history of the village," observed one of the village trustees of the time, "has the village been so united in a decision." The suggestion, the referendum and the change in name all came about in 1916.

Lestershire was formally incorporated on October 15, 1892. The first meeting of the Village Board of Trustees occurred on October 30 with Peter T. Perrault as the first village president and James L. Derby, E. W. Van Slyke and Charles T. Dickson as the first trustees. The village's first clerk was John Patterson, and W. D. Roberts was the first street commissioner. The first policemen here — they were, of course, constables in those days — were Israel T. Fletcher, L. E. Roberts and Frank Weideman. The first tax collector was Frank A. Day, but he resigned his post after two months.

The minutes of the first board meeting show that the new municipality's primary headaches were streets and sidewalks. Alonzo Roberson, founder of the Roberson Lumber Mill, was one of the first people the village asked to lay new sidewalks. Seeing that the specifications of the day called for planks, one and one-half inches thick and at least four feet wide, it is reasonable to assume that Mr. Roberson had no problem.

A Lestershire girl, in 1907, wrote her name on an egg which went to market. She got a letter, plus a proposal, from the man who ate the egg in Philadelphia.

One of the first items of major business to come before the new board was the application of the Binghamton Railroad Company for a permit to lay tracks through Main Street. The company's petition also asked for the right to "erect poles and change the motive power from horse cars to electric." That was on November 28, 1892. The Triple Cities had the first electric railway system in New York State, probably the first in the country, and the new cars started operating through Johnson City in 1894. The old Casino, then east of the well established Village of Union and in the midst of today's

thriving Village of Endicott, was to be the western terminal when the first tracks were laid into Johnson City from Binghamton.

No chronicle of the area would be complete without considering the importance of the volunteer fire companies of the day. The first fire company was the J. R. Diment Chemical Fire Engine Co., organized in 1889. A. J. Champagne was the foreman, and the company later became known as the Henry B. Endicott Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1. The Independent Hose Company was organized in 1892 with Arthur Smith as foreman. In 1894, the G. Harry Lester Hook and Ladder Company was organized with James L. Derby as foreman.

Lestershire's first municipal fire department was incorporated in 1892. It occupied a building in Corliss Avenue between Broad and Arch Streets until 1899, when the present municipal building and fire station was erected. The old fire house was the scene of the first Village Board meetings, and it was host to numerous organizations and numerous activities until it was replaced. (By an evil coincidence, the structure was the scene of one of Johnson City's most disastrous fires only a few years ago.)

The Endicott Johnson Fire Prevention Department was organized under George F. Johnson's direction in 1915. Thirty years later, many industrial organizations throughout the country were using the original organization plan as a model for similar departments in their own plants. James R. Eldridge, then an assistant fire chief in Binghamton, moved to Johnson City to undertake administration of the new setup.

The Binghamton Gas Company petitioned Johnson City for the right to extend mains through here at one of the first Village Board meetings. But the village was born at the threshold of the age of electricity, and it was one of the first in the state to have electric street lighting. In 1915, Endicott Johnson installed a boulevard lighting system through Main Street, and this exceptional public illumination attracted attention to the community for many years.

Aside from its public schools, Johnson City has attracted a number of other educational institutions. The village saw the conversion of the White City, a Victorian play spot of questionable moral and esthetic value, into the Practical Bible Training School during the first year of this century. Now 52 years old, the school is still

a powerful factor for good after having extended its influence into nearly every country of the world.

Always conscious of the importance of children, Johnson City has been fortunate in the number of its play areas. And by no means all of them are restricted to children. A playground was established at the corner of Main Street and Lester Avenue in 1905. It later contained one of the first swimming pools in the state. There are few important Triple Cities leaders of today who did not have the good luck to use the Lester Avenue playground's facilities or to dip into its pool. The site is now the location of the \$700,000 Recreation Center. The playground, enlarged and much more highly developed, has been shifted north to C. Fred Johnson Park.

Two other major communities, and a steadily growing number of important suburbs and prosperous agricultural communities, make up the Triple Cities area. First in point of size, of course, is the City of Binghamton, with Endicott as a thriving companion section which is making an aggressive bid for daily greater prominence in vicinity affairs. There are also the Towns of Union and Vestal — unique in New York State as urban organizations under what is usually considered a rural governmental setup. Few cities in the state can boast Union's population of 60,000 and its assessed valuation of nearly \$70,000,000.

CITY OF BINGHAMTON

The junction of the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers has attracted home builders for more than eight centuries. Long before the Iroquois Federation, its Indian predecessors found hamlets in its vicinity.

Binghamton today boasts a population scaling toward the 90,000 mark. Always progressive and always fortunate in the foresight and wisdom of its builders and developers, it is a trading community for more than 350,000 people. It has always been linked with the more prosperous trade routes of the eastern United States, back to the days of the Chenango Canal and the stage-coaches, and up to its share in the highly successful new \$4,000,000 county airport.

Within a 210-mile radius of Binghamton reside more than 50,000,000 persons, more than one-third of the total population of the United States. But Binghamton is not only secure in its position as a major urban area of this nation. It is just as secure in its importance in the commercial and social organization of the whole world. Its products are internationally distributed. Many manufactured items of almost all kinds go to the farthest reaches of the world. They have played important parts in the conduct of the major conflicts of the last few centuries, just as they have also become household words in the expansion of civilization which occurs during the spaced years of peace.

*Sixty years ago, a dozen lemons sold for 15 cents,
a dozen eggs for 17.*

Binghamton's population has soared at the rate of more than 1,000 persons a year over the last half-century. During the days when Johnson City was taking shape, Binghamton had about 40,000 residents.

The value of property within the city's boundaries has grown even more spectacularly. During the Gay Nineties, Binghamton's assessed valuation approximated \$21,000,000. It exceeds \$112,000,000 today. Bank deposits have jumped in proportion, tripling within the last decade alone. Postal receipts have tripled during only the last five years. Hub of an active wholesale and retail market, the city maintains a high level of employment month by month and year by year. Its retail activity has been consistently well above the average for comparably sized communities of the state for several generations. The city is the center for more than 170 different industries, many of the smallest of which have stamped their importance on products sold throughout the world. Its manufacturing volume exceeds \$300,000,000 a year. Its excellent relations between labor and management have attracted nationwide attention.

Agriculture is proportionately important in the prosperity and growth of the city. This population center of Broome County is the center for more than 3,200 farms. It is the scene of the organization of the first Farm Bureau, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce in 1911.

Its nine banks and trust companies have total resources of more than \$153,000,000. It serves as the home office for three important

insurance companies, of which the largest is the Security Mutual Life Insurance Co. with its assets of more than \$47,000,000.

The city embraces more than 48,000 residences. The proportion of them owned by their occupants is exceptionally high, exceeding 50 per cent. It has two aggressive daily newspapers, The Binghamton Press in the afternoon and Sunday field, and the Binghamton Sun in the morning field. It has three highly rated radio stations which sponsor many programs contributing to community development.

At the turn of the century, the First National Bank of Lestershire was the only one in Union. Its capital was \$50,000.

All in all, Binghamton is a model community of its size; with correctly proportional representation in the field of residential development and commercial and industrial development. Binghamton's leaders have recognized the truth of the assertion of the late George F. Johnson that the future is far more important than the past. Its Chamber of Commerce, its civic and social and services organizations devote much of their activity to future planning along the lines of most effective development.

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VILLAGE OF ENDICOTT

Endicott remains a village because this particular municipal organization is most advantageous from the standpoint of local operating costs and that of revenue returnable from taxes collected by the state. In this as in many other ways, the village's governors have exhibited a shrewd consciousness as to the important aspects of community growth. The success of their philosophy is demonstrated by the village's unusual position in the industrial importance of the United States.

Phenomenal is the only word for Endicott's startling development. It emerged, like its sister village of Johnson City, as a result of the creative ability of the late George F. Johnson. It was only in 1901 that the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Co. moved into a large field penetrated by the Erie Railroad. On the south of the tracks sprang up a huge new shoe factory. On the north, a giant tannery took shape.

It was a beginning which has led steadily to the sprawling residential-industrial community of today, center of a population of more

than 40,000 persons. But Endicott is more than a place to live. It has been through its history, primarily, a place to work. While Binghamton might be called the parlor of the Triple Cities, Endicott is unquestionably its workroom. Thousands of workers are channeled into the village each morning by means of the modern new highways which spread like spokes of a wheel from its center. They come from Northern Pennsylvania and surprisingly distant points of the Southern Tier. Thus, the village very precisely and directly creates the payrolls — the lifeblood — of many smaller communities in its vicinity; and it contributes in this wise to the economic prosperity of its other municipal neighbors. Thus there is plenty of reason for the description which has been coined by the Greater Endicott Chamber of Commerce: The Economic Heart of the Southern Tier.

Endicott was particularly fortunate in the possession of a second outstanding man of vision who took an interest in its growth and development. He is Thomas J. Watson, who took over the direction of the present International Business Machines organization in 1914 and has master-minded every phase of its sensational growth since then. Mr. Watson's emphasis on education, on the necessary flow of honest information, introduced the IBM motto, "Think," which has similarly become the motto for enterprising Endicott leaders.



MAIN STREET, LESTERSHIRE—Johnson City's main thoroughfare was already lined with large homes by the time this photo was taken 15 years after the village was founded. This view looks west from Lester Avenue.

It was a powerful factor in the birth of Harpur College. And it will be Mr. Watson's continued insistence on research as the only foundation for a better future — whether that future is related to the welfare of the world or of the individual — which may well prove to be the decisive factor in what is certain to be an even more prosperous future than past for the Endicott area. There is no question that Greater Endicott has, for the moment at least, seized the leadership in development from the rest of the Triple Cities.

Sparked in large part by the home building program which is another of the unique community contributions of the Endicott Johnson Corporation, but certainly bolstered by an exceptionally enterprising spirit on the part of its contractors and its residents in general, Greater Endicott is one of the few places in the nation which is currently producing new homes on a daily basis, and whole new residential developments over short periods up to a few months.

By 1908, Endicott Johnson was already able to call itself the largest shoe manufacturing organization in the world.

Endwell, just east of Endicott, is officially credited as the largest unincorporated settlement in New York State. Its population approaching 6,000 is unusual in that all these residents live and work under no local government other than the rural administration of the king-sized Town of Union.

Vestal, opposite Endicott on the south bank of the Susquehanna, is another unusually large and self-sustaining neighborhood which has grown into being without formal local government other than that administered over a much larger area by the township of which it is a part. Vestal's industrial growth is infantile in years; but it has proceeded so rapidly since the days of World War II that it may be only a few years before it will provide keen rivalry in this respect for its larger neighbors on the north and east.

Vestal is the scene of two other projects which are beginning to come into realization after long planning. The new span over the river between Johnson City and Vestal, and the new campus for Harpur College near its eastern boundary, will surely contribute materially to the future growth of the whole Triple Cities area.

MACHINE AGE MIRACLE

Probably others have spoken of the same concept in different words, but it took the late George F. Johnson, with his ability for apt and pithy phrases, to declare that there is such a thing as "new" money, which differs in many particulars from "old" money. He defined the former, in terms of a community, as that particular revenue which is brought into a given area by any local industry which sold its products outside the area. It is the kind of "imported" money, Mr. Johnson contended, which makes possible all community growth. A community without such incoming revenues would, in effect, be feeding on itself.

The Triple Cities is by no means a community which feeds on itself. Hundreds of industries bring in new money which, passed out as payrolls, makes up the blood and breath of the community organism.

To name them all would take up too much space; but it should never be forgotten that many of these smaller firms play a cumulative role in area prosperity not to be under-estimated. Representative industries, picked because of the variety of their products include:

Binghamton Brick Co., Binghamton Container Co., Binghamton Gas Works, Binghamton Press, Binghamton Knitting Co., Bonnie Silk Co., BMC Manufacturing Corp., Brewer-Titchener Corp., Buckingham Manufacturing Corp., Carlova, Inc., Cary & Co., Clark-Cleveland, Inc., Cream Dove Manufacturing Co., Drybak Corporation, George Q. Moon & Co., New York State Electric and Gas Corp., Stow Manufacturing Co., E. H. Titchener & Co., United Shoe Machinery, Vail Ballou Press:

Endicott Forging and Manufacturing Co., Walter L. Johnson Co., Union Forging Co., F. S. Converse Co., Fair Play Caramels, Lestershire Spool and Manufacturing Co., Sweets Foundry, Vulcan Corporation.

Just as there are more than 170 industries, giving jobs to more than 41,000 men and women, in the Triple Cities, there is also an almost endless number of manufactured products.

In addition to the best known, these include sensitized paper, furniture, clothing, books, metal items of all kinds, food products of nearly every type.

Some of the area's major industries are considered at greater detail in the following brief sketches:

Endicott Johnson

The Endicott Johnson Corporation is so well known to area residents of all ages that it would at first appear to be unnecessary to consider it in these pages. But it should be remembered that many thousands of out-of-town guests will attend the celebration which this book commemorates. So it is well to bring up a few of the factors which have made E J famous.

To begin with, Endicott Johnson is as much a component part of any one of the Triple Cities as any other one. It was born in Johnson City, but its parents were born in Binghamton. Perhaps it is accurate to say that its children were born, and are still being born, in Endicott and West Endicott.

Mrs. W. H. Morgan, clairvoyant, was giving life and character readings and business advice back in 1905.

The story of E J has roots that go back to 1850 when a man by the name of Horace N. Lester came to Binghamton from East Haddam, Mass., to start a retail shoe business. He was followed by his brother, George W. Lester, four years later. Together, they started the Lester Bros. Co. and started the manufacture of shoes at 8 Court Street, Binghamton.

George Harry Lester, son of Horace, took his father's place in the firm at the death of the latter in 1882. The firm at first prospered. It was at George F. Johnson's suggestion that it moved to the tract later known as Lestershire and now as Johnson City in 1888. George F. had started with the Lester company in Binghamton in 1882. But it was not until 10 years later that George F. emerged — during a period which had meant near disaster for the Lester enterprise — as superintendent of the Lestershire Manufacturing Co., which had been organized to take over the plant and extensive real estate holdings of the Lester firm.

Henry B. Endicott of Boston was the principal stockholder in the new company, and it was he who chose George F. to manage the new concern. C. Fred Johnson, George F.'s brother and the father of Charles F. Johnson, Jr., present E J president, became assistant

superintendent. The company became prosperous under the Johnson management, and in 1899 George F. purchased half the stock in the company for \$150,000, borrowing not only the principal but an additional \$150 to pay for tax stamps on the note, from the far-seeing Mr. Endicott. It was in this way that Endicott Johnson came into being.

From then until George F.'s death on November 28, 1948, Endicott Johnson showed a spectacular growth which he watched and guided



THE SMITHY STANDS—There's no spreading chestnut tree at this site north of the Hotel Perrault 60 years ago, but—just as in Longfellow's poem—it is the center for juvenile activity of the day. No schoolboy ever passed the spot without passing the time of day with J. W. Farrell, right, the blacksmith.



WHISTLESTOP 62 YEARS AGO — This was the Erie station as it appeared in 1890 when only a few residential and commercial structures clustered around the mammoth new Pioneer Factory, at that time an industrial miracle.

with all his great genius for organization and administration. From the day of the founder's death until now, the company has prospered along the same line and even possibly to a greater degree under the leadership of two men who grew up under the great industrialist, absorbing his ideals and methods even before they had reached maturity. These two, of course, are George W. Johnson — who succeeded his father as chairman of the board of directors, and Charles F. Johnson, president and general manager.

Probably no man from the Triple Cities ever made so much

history as the late George F. His ideas were a generation and more ahead of those of his time, particularly as they related to labor and management. His introduction of the eight-hour day — on the same pay as for a 10-hour day — in the spring of 1916 was greeted with acclaim and with condemnation in all parts of the country. The acclaim out-shadowed the criticism, and it was certain that the revolutionary step attracted attention in every office in the country concerned with management and labor problems. A mammoth parade from Endicott to Johnson City marked the event locally.

Medical service and hospitalization for workers and dependent members of their families was introduced by Endicott Johnson in 1917, a practice which has meant millions of dollars to the beneficiaries and has saved thousands of dollars.

Another benefit introduced by George F., and carried on by his heirs to the direction of the company up to the last few months, was the home-building plan by which new homes were erected and sold to workers at cost — and they were financed by the company at the all time low interest charge of three per cent. About 3,500 such structures were raised between 1919 and the year of Mr. Johnson's death. More than 1,400 have been built and occupied during the years since his demise. Diners and bakeries were opened in 1917 so that good meals could be supplied workers at the lowest possible cost consistent with quality.

*One J. C. Caldwell was Johnson City's first barber.
He tonsured at 11 Broad Street.*

George F. inaugurated a profit sharing plan in 1919, one of the first industrialists in the nation to sanction such a step in the subsequently well demonstrated belief that it would foster business development by bringing about a better product.

The parks and playgrounds built and equipped by the company during George F.'s administration are almost countless in this area. They include two swimming pools and a golf course; and under a basic E J policy, all are open as freely to every resident of the community as to the workers themselves. The firm provided Endicott and Johnson City with library buildings and their contents in 1917. It gave each of the communities its American Legion posts and has since provided them with hundreds of thousands of dollars to build their organizations. In Endicott, George F. provided a stadium and football field; recently reconstructed after a disastrous fire as one of the most modern centers of its kind in the state.

Mr. George W. and Mr. Charlie leave no doubt in anyone's mind as to their adherence to the principles of George F. Largely since the management fell into their hands, the company has set up a \$27,000,000 pension plan for the benefit of employees. It has introduced paid vacations and six paid holidays. Mr. George W. and Charlie have erected a new \$700,000 recreation center in both Endicott and

Johnson City, and these too are open to the public for activities of a civic nature. They are among the largest indoor banquet halls and bowling centers in the country.

From George F.'s original investment of \$150,000, Endicott Johnson has grown into a vast organization which maintains 28 shoe factories, six tanneries and three rubber mills. The factory capacity exceeds 45,000,000 pairs of footwear a year. The tanneries process 50,000 hides every week, equivalent to 50 carloads.

International Business Machines

Second only to Endicott Johnson in importance to the Triple Cities — and from an international point of view even greater in importance because of the nature of its products — is International Business Machines.

Like Endicott Johnson, it had its beginning in Binghamton, spreading westward to gain room to expand. The predecessor company — or the principal predecessor company — was the Bundy Manufacturing Co. It was incorporated with a capital of \$30,000 on September 30, 1889 for the manufacture of the Bundy Time Recorder. Willard L. Bundy, who came to Binghamton from Auburn, became general superintendent. Officers were headed by George E. Green as president; George W. Dunn as vice-president; A. Ward Ford as secretary.

Between 1879 and 1914, Mr. Bundy was granted more than 30 patents, and the firm gradually expanded into the field of calculating machines and other highly intricate devices for the increased control of business administration made necessary by the steadily increasing complexity of modern business.

By far the greatest progress in the history of the International Business Machines Corporation has been made since Thomas J. Watson became head of the corporation. The business was then known as Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co., which had been formed in 1911 by bringing together three companies manufacturing commercial scales, tabulating equipment and time recording devices.

Mr. Watson's first step was to borrow \$40,000. With this loan, he established a research and engineering program which has de-

veloped over the years and which has contributed much to the company's growth.

One of the most important and typical examples of the value of the early research and engineering work was the development of the numerical printing function of the electric punched card accounting machine. Numerical printing represented one of the greatest advancements made up to then in the growth of electric accounting. It still contributes immensely to the constantly increasing use of electronic accounting in all parts of the world.

The present name of the company came into being in 1924 to give the firm a name accurately indicative of the world wide importance it and its products had acquired. IBM started to manufacture electric typewriters in 1933 when the company acquired the Electromatic Typewriters Inc. of Rochester.

Today, the worldwide IBM organization includes 13 factories, the largest being the parent factory in Endicott. Other domestic factories are at Poughkeepsie, Washington, D. C. and San Jose, Calif. Foreign factories are in England, France, Germany, Italy, Canada and Brazil. An assembly plant is maintained in Australia.

The company conducts its business operations in 79 countries. When the Endicott plant was set up, it had a total of 22,958 feet of floor space. The extent of growth in this one factory alone is shown by the fact that the present structures in Endicott comprise 1,240,000 square feet of manufacturing and office space. The second largest plant, which is in process of expansion as this is written, is in Poughkeepsie. The San Jose plant is the newest, having been opened in 1943.

F. S. Converse, one of the quietest and most successful of Johnson City industrialists, brought his company here in 1908.

Since 1914, the company has developed more than 140 different types of machines from which have stemmed more than 800 basic models. The company has been awarded thousands of patents, more than 100 a year over a 25-year period. Even before American business and industry realized that they would need better accounting machines to keep pace with new production records in almost every field, IBM's researchers were inventing and developing the devices to care for these increased needs.

IBM's research geniuses have been active in many other fields, related only distantly to modern business problems, but related very closely to the vast strides being made in the sciences during this current electronic and atomic age. To refer to but one of these, it was IBM which built and installed at its world headquarters in New York the gigantic electronic calculator which has been termed unquestionably the greatest machine of its kind in the world. It has made possible mathematical calculations heretofore impossible to the human brain.

The company's educational program has attracted attention throughout industry, and it has served as the model about which many new such educational departments have been developed by industry over the last decade. Instruction is offered in many subjects, ranging from occupational subjects through liberal arts courses, and even to advanced work in engineering and business. The general and technical programs are offered at all domestic IBM plants. Job training is conducted on the job, and it is required for many types of work. The IBM department of education prepares literature and training aids. It maintains a technical library.

The educational program is not limited to employees. It is extended to any agency which needs it. Wherever it machines are used throughout the world, IBM offices are engaged in educational programs serving customers' needs. During the last war, IBM trained 1,140 members of the armed services in machine accounting at its school in Endicott. Education in IBM is not confined to formal classes. Exhibitions, fairs, lecture programs, concerts and social events have parts in the program.

IBM's interest in the welfare of its employees extends to the welfare of their dependents. This interest is perhaps best demonstrated by the company's unusually liberal pension and retirement program. It is further illustrated by one of the most liberal insurance programs made available to employees of any business in the country.

IBM's manifold activities are centered in the IBM Country Club and the new Field House, just west of Johnson City on Watson Boulevard. Its golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pool and elaborate indoor recreational facilities are without parallel.

The company never boasts about it, but IBM workers are among the highest paid industrial workers in the world. The company's

pride in its accomplishments and certainty in its own future has ignited a responsive flame in its employees. Each IBM employee takes an unusual pride in the excellence of the company he represents. The average IBM worker is active in the civic, religious and social affairs of his community.

Kroehler Manufacturing Co.

The Kroehler Manufacturing Co. is the world's largest furniture manufacturer, and the Binghamton plant on the East Side was established only shortly after the firm had been established by P. E. Kroehler in Naperville, Ill.

The Binghamton plant was opened in May, 1907, to facilitate the delivery of merchandise in the eastern part of the United States. It was originally in charge of B. G. Kroehler, brother of the founder, and it was known at first as the Binghamton Lounge Co.

The company incorporated under its present name in 1915, and by that time it had grown into four plants, the two newest being at Kankakee, Ill., and Grand Rapids, Mich. The firm has forged steadily ahead, and it now embraces 12 plants in all parts of the country.

This largest manufacturer of furniture specializes in upholstered furniture for living rooms, in bedroom furniture and in theater seats. Included in the living room furniture are both custom made and regular suites, occasional chairs, lounge chairs and at least varieties of dual purpose furniture for both sitting and sleeping.

The firm employs altogether 5,000 persons and produces more than \$60,000,000 in products annually.

The Binghamton unit now gives jobs to 800 people, who make living room furniture of all kinds and all varieties of dual purpose furniture. The plant produces about 4,000 pieces of furniture weekly, making use of truck and rail shipments.

The factory on Ely Street is one of the largest users of tractor-trailers in the area. It maintains 40 of the largest of such units, delivering furniture generally within a radius of about 300 miles. The area serviced by the Binghamton plant includes New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the New England states, eastern Pennsylvania and some parts of Virginia and West Virginia.

Extensive additions to the Binghamton colony of buildings have been carried out as the volume of the firm's business grew. The most recent addition is the personnel services building and cafeteria, completed in June, 1948.

Roy E. Cordrey is the top resident executive with the title of works manager.

State law in 1900 was to embrace a curfew for all "children" under 21. It was defeated. But Johnson City required its children under 16 to be off the streets by 9 o'clock.

Link Aviation

Edwin A. "Ed." Link, president and founder of Link Aviation, can't remember when he didn't have aviation on his mind. As a schooboy, he wanted to fly. As an employee in his father's organ factory, he learned to fly. This was in 1927.

Impressed with the hazards of learning to fly, and more particularly with the exorbitant costs, he conceived the idea of flight training on the ground to supplement required hours in the air. About a year after this, the first Link Trainer was born and a new method of flight instruction was born.

The original trainer was a simple pre-flight affair, a miniature airplane mounted on a pedestal and operated by organ bellows, bailing wire and an electrically driven vacuum pump. But improvements and refinements soon converted it into a functional instrument flight training device. Mr. Link added a hood, a panel of instruments and devised a radio range signaling system so that pilots could practice flights solely by reference to the instruments and radio in the trainer's cockpit. At the same time, the Link system of instrument flying was introduced.

In spite of early discouragements — at one time Mr. Link actually offered to sell a half interest in his trainer for \$500 and got no takers — Mr. Link eventually saw his trainer accepted by the Army, Navy and airlines and watched its value as an ally of flying safety demonstrated a million-fold.

The big break for the trainer came in 1934 when the Army contracted to fly airmail and discovered a serious shortage of experienced instrument pilots. Mr. Link's services were enlisted to train a selected

group of army air force personnel. The experiment was so successful that the Army ordered a number of trainers for its own use.

The Army's final acceptance of the trainer and the new pilot training system led to the organization of Link Aviation, Inc., and in 1935 quantity production of the new training unit was started. The next few years were prosperous ones. A new factory was purchased, and by 1940 Link's personnel was 50 times larger than in 1935.

It was during World War II, however, that trainer production reached its peak. The trainer soon became a familiar sight at air bases all over the world. The company was producing flight training units, tailored to government specifications, at the rate of one every 45 minutes.

The man largely responsible for the revitalization of the Link company following a business decline in the late 1940's is E. Allan Williford, present vice-president and general manager.

Mr. Williford joined the company in February, 1950, at a time when the firm's prosperity had reached a low point. He brought with him a rich background of experience in management. Mr. Williford had risen from salesman to general sales manager of the National Carbon Division of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation. In 1945, he became vice-president of General Aniline and Film Corporation and general manager of its Ansco division in Binghamton. He resigned this position in 1949, prior to affiliating with Link.

Mr. Williford's first moves at Link were designed to strengthen the company's internal organization and to improve its customer relations. When he arrived, Link engineers had just completed a prototype of the world's first jet trainer. This unit represented a new approach because it was completely electronic and its degree of simulation was much more precise than the company's older devices. From this unit developed a jet trainer which is currently being used by all branches of the military service.

With its electronic engineering know-how substantiated by this model, and with a reliable reputation for bidding and for producing on schedule accomplished under the Williford direction, the Link company soon stepped forward as the leading contractor for Korean-prompted military orders.

Orders have swelled Link's backlog of sales from a total of about \$5,000,000 in 1950 to nearly \$50,000,000 at the present.

Employment has increased from 750 in February, 1950, to about 1,400 workers at the present.

Ozalid Division

When Ozalid located in Johnson City 14 years ago, it had a total of 60 employees. Today, the workers connected with this fast-growing local firm number 1,034. This sensational contrast probably best tells the story of the company's growing importance.

The original Ozalid Corporation was founded in May, 1933, and the finished sensitized materials and developing machines were imported from Germany. This importation was found to be impractical, and the production of these necessary materials was started in a factory building in Long Island the following year.

After almost four years of operation on Long Island, the firm seriously needed larger facilities. It was decided in the fall of 1937 to move the factory and general offices to Johnson City. Ozalid actually began operations here on January 1, 1938, in the old Ansco Camera Works which had been made vacant by Ansco's removal to its new plant in Emma Street.

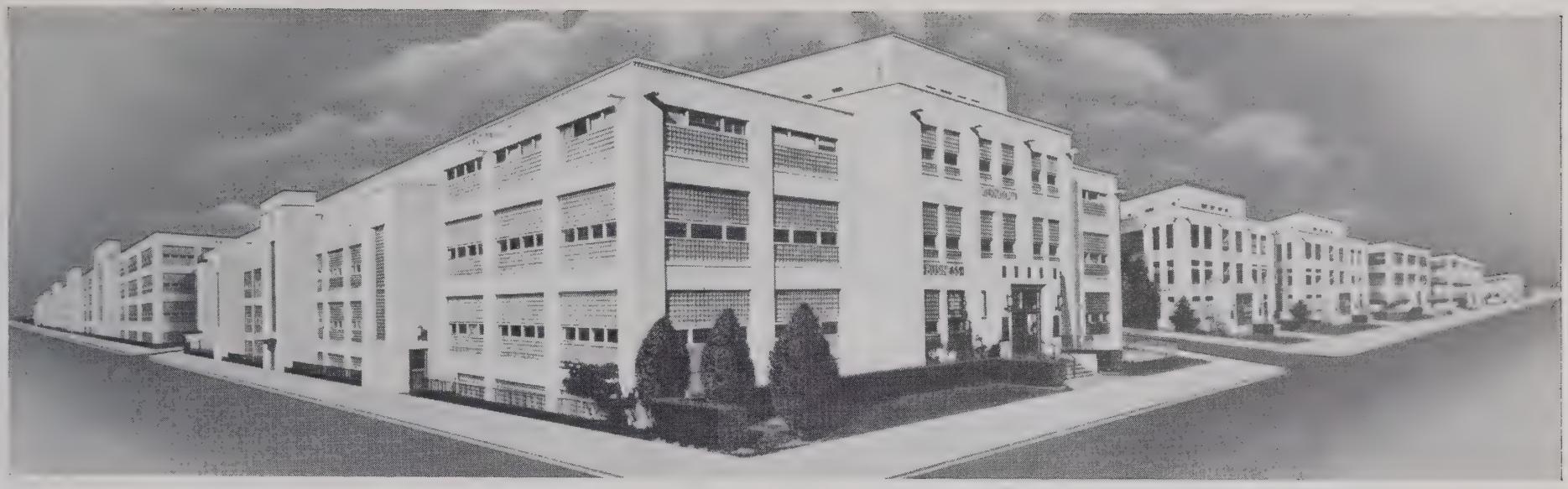
Ozalid was merged into the General Aniline and Film Corporation on October 1, 1940, assuming its present name as the Ozalid Division of that firm.

In 1940, Ozalid opened a coating factory in Detroit, Mich., and the following year it opened a branch factory in Oakland, Calif. During this same year it started exportation of all its products to countries where defense restrictions permitted.

An export department was formed in 1945 and expansion thereafter progressed very rapidly. For example, the company was distributing its products to 18 countries in 1941. Ten years later, this figure had increased to 67. New sales branches were opened in most of the major cities of the United States.

Production continued to increase, and manufacturing facilities finally had to be expanded to meet the increasing demand. A new modern building was opened in 1947. It houses the division's offices, which are built around a coating machine three stories high.

This coating machine is the largest in the world. It has the capacity to coat — in a single eight-hour shift — the entire quantity of sen-



INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION

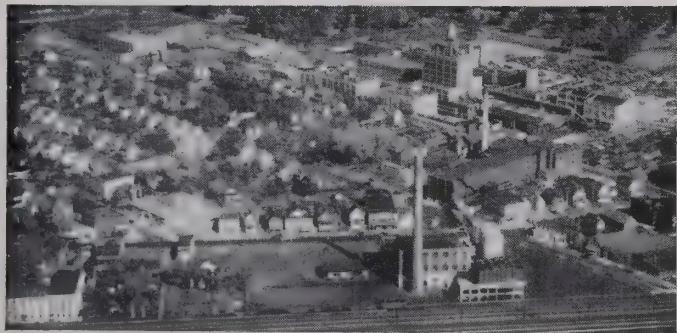


OZALID — SENSITIZED PAPER

THESE ARE
REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS
WHOSE
DIVERSITY OF PRODUCTS
HAS HELPED
MAKE
THE TRIPLE CITIES
PROSPEROUS



KROEHLER'S — FURNITURE



ANSCO — CAMERAS AND FILM



LINK — AVIATION TRAINERS

sized material which could have been coated in 1947 — in three eight-hour shifts — by all 13 such machines then in use in the division's three manufacturing centers.

The Fairbanks Co.

The genesis of The Fairbanks Co., now the nation's fourth ranking manufacturer of quality valves, was penned at temporary offices in the Arlington Hotel and what is now the Press Building early in 1907 while organizers of the new firm negotiated for a manufacturing site in Glenwood Avenue north of Main Street. The company, expanded many times, still occupies this site.

William Nelson, the firm's first manager, headed the group which checked possible sites from the Atlantic Coast west to Denver before the premises were acquired from the old Innis and Demerest Stove Works in 1907.

The company at first employed about 25 persons. Its personnel now varies between 300 and 450. The first huge step in expansion taken by the firm was in 1916 when it transferred here from St. Johnsburg, Vt., the complete valve-making equipment which had been centered in a St. Johnsburg plant operated by the firm up until then.

The first name of the firm was the Georgian Manufacturing Co. It became The Fairbanks Co. about a year after the founding. A second plant, which manufactures wheel barrows and casters and other metal products, is maintained at Rome, Ga.

The Fairbanks Co. grew rapidly after its establishment on the original 7½ acre site. It opened the most modern iron foundry in the country in 1928, and it will shortly have in operation one of the most modern brass foundaries in the Eastern United States.

The company maintains branch offices and distributing points at various places throughout the country in order to assure quick deliveries to meet customers' requirements.

It was one of the three foundries of its type in the whole country approved during World War II by the U.S. Navy Bureau of Standards for the manufacture of intricate valves widely used in U.S. ships. Its products have been accepted and endorsed also by the Army, Merchant Marines and U.S. Air Corps.

The general office of The Fairbanks Co. is maintained at 393 Lafayette Street, New York City. George E. Ford of Binghamton is top resident executive as general plant manager. The top corporation officers are George M. Naylor, president; Alexander L. Naylor, executive vice-president; James Hanson, vice president in charge of engineering, and Edward Flanagan, vice president in charge of sales.

AnSCO

America's oldest permanent photographic supply house traces its decent from the daguerreotype supply company established in 1842 by Edward Anthony at 308 Broadway, New York City.

A civil engineer, who had learned daguerreotype of Samuel F. B. Morse, the great inventor who also brought the telegraph into being, Mr. Anthony had taken pictures along the Canadian border in Maine to settle a boundary dispute with Great Britain. These were the first photographs ever put to practical use by any government.

Edward Anthony took his older brother, Henry, into the company in 1852, and 10 years later the firm name was changed to E. and H. T. Anthony & Co. It is Henry who is credited with having taken the first "instantaneous" photo. Entering into the field of stereography, which had begun to place stereo views on nearly every parlor table of the nation, the firm expanded during the Civil War. They hired one photographer who was probably the first combat photographer. And they advanced credit to Matthew Brady, the most important Civil War cameraman, which enabled him to continue operations which might have been curtailed by a shortage of funds.

On the introduction of dry plates soon afterward, AnSCO at first imported these plates from England. Then the company contracted to sell the sparetime output of a Rochester bank clerk whose hobby was photography. This bank clerk was George Eastman, founder of the Eastman Kodak Co. These products of Eastman's were sold by AnSCO until 1885.

The Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, another early amateur, developed the first flexible roll film, patenting it in 1887. This patent was then acquired by the Anthony's, with whom the clergyman had frequently conferred. It was later the subject of litigation, but the patent was finally conceded to AnSCO years after Mr. Goodwin's death.

Meanwhile, another firm known as the Scovill Manufacturing Co., which had produced materials for the Anthony's from their earliest days, had entered the camera business and had become the largest manufacturers of tintypes. In 1901, the two firms were consolidated for the manufacture of cameras, lenses and shutters. The partnership name of Anthony and Scovill was shortened to Ansco in 1907.

The Anthonys moved their manufacturing interests to Binghamton in 1901, being principally attracted by the availability of high quality well water. Ansco still owns six wells and supplies all its own water needs.

The company's prominence increased steadily through the decades. It was spurred by the demonstration of the possibilities of aerial photography during World War I, by the increasing simplification of folding and box cameras — which led to the recognition that they could be used successfully even by children.

The firm name changed to Agfa Ansco in 1928 through a merger of the American interests with the Agfa film organization, thereby uniting the oldest American and the oldest foreign organizations of their kinds. This connection, at first of great value because it made available to this country the best talent in this field from abroad, was dissolved at the beginning of World War II. Ansco since has had no connection with any foreign group since that time.

Emphasis on research and development has paid steady dividends in growth during the last few years. Facilities completed and put into action in 1950 included a new film plant. A new warehouse, office and film-processing laboratory were built in Union, N. J., last year. Export offices have been established in all parts of the world to improve export activities.

A. Roberson & Son, Inc.

Alonzo Roberson & Son acquired the present location in Johnson City, next to the Lackawanna right of way, in 1891, thus becoming one of the first firms which started in Binghamton to realize the exceptional expansion opportunities offered by the tract which is now known as Johnson City.

It was on the banks of the old Chenango Canal at 313 Chenango Street in Binghamton that there was erected in 1848 a mill for the

processing of feed and flour. The mill, as a subordinate venture, was also equipped to manufacture boxes and beehives.

The manufacture of millwork gradually supplanted the grain and feed interests of the company, largely because the natural expansion of the Binghamton area created an unusual demand for processed lumber. More room soon became a must for the growing lumber mill, and the present location was purchased for the construction of a new mill.

The Lester-Shire Record was the first paper, starting publication in 1896. William H. Hill took over in 1899.

The building of complete door units — which were not at first popular with builders used to the slow individual carpenters and cabinet makers of the day — soon became a speciality, and it was no time at all before the company had created a large export business. A plant expansion started then to continue steadily to the present. A recent major conflagration has been followed by extensive reconstruction and physical expansion.

Robersons now own and occupy nine and one-half acres of land. Railroad spurs enter the plant colony from both Erie and Lackawanna railroads. Eleven buildings house the warehouse, factories, offices and retail store on Johnson City's Main Street. The total floor space of these structures exceeds 160,000 square feet. There are also 11 additional storage buildings, enough to provide space at one time for 4,500,000 feet of lumber.

This firm's annual production now numbers more than 60,000 doors, 180,000 windows, and thousands of shutters, blinds and other items. Some of the company's products go everywhere in the country. Others go overseas, although shortages of material have recently curtailed some of the normal export business. The company has maintained an office in New York City for more than half a century. It operates a truck fleet which covers more than 200,000 miles a year in New York and Pennsylvania alone.

No firm has played a more significant part in the actual building of the Triple Cities than Roberson. It has furnished materials for thousands of homes, factories, churches and other buildings. It has financed hundreds of homes.



NIGHT SHIFT FOR FIRE VOLUNTEERS — Before the days of paid firemen, it was up to volunteers like these somewhat sketchily attired gentlemen to pass the nights awaiting fire calls in Johnson City's then brand new village hall. In the group above are William Cresson, Earl Dodge, Charles Weiderman, Fred Lynch, Charles McLean, Fream Chambers, Tom Brogan, Charles Criddle, Lou Boyd and S. Kimball.

Alonzo Roberson, Sr. died in 1899. His son, also Alonzo Roberson, died in 1934. At the end of this 84-year direction of the firm by the two Robersons, a group of active employees purchased the business from the Roberson estate. They kept the ownership among these active employees. The employees group was headed by William M. Collins, Lawrence V. A. Waldron, John A. Devereaux, Marz B. Wilcox and Charles P. Deyo.

Mr. Deyo now heads the firm as president. Mr. Waldron is vice-president. Other members of the board include Robert K. Bennett, secretary; Walter D. Roe, treasurer, and Raymond D. Dewey, Edgar W. Couper and Carleton A. Cleveland, directors.

Roberson's furnished millwork for many military bases overseas during World War II. Among the sites of such deliveries were Panama, Antigua, Bermuda, Trinidad, St. Lucia and Newfoundland. The firm also supplied the Rome Air Base, Sampson Naval Base and many other domestic installations. The company has supplied millwork for such distant places as Roberts College at Constantinople, Turkey; U. S. Legation at Liberia in Africa; McKenzie College at Sao Paulo, Brazil, and the Polytechnic Institute at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Dunn and McCarthy, Inc.

Dunn and McCarthy, Inc., has been a manufacturer of high quality women's shoes since 1866, when the original plant was founded in Auburn, N. Y., by James Dunn. Mr. Dunn formed a partnership with Charles McCarthy in 1881, and the Triple Cities plant came into existence in 1906.

The company has shown a conservative but consistent expansion since its start, and it is now one of the leading manufacturers of its product in the United States. Business is carried on throughout the United States and foreign countries, and branch offices are maintained in all important cities.

Dunn and McCarthy employs about 900 persons in the Binghamton plant, and it manufactures about 1,250,000 pairs of shoes annually. Its current output is averaging more than 5,000 pairs weekly. The company recorded its greatest success in sales after the introduction of the patent name, "Enna Jettick," in 1926. Early believers in the power of advertising, the firm has spent as much as

\$100,000 to publicize a single style. The original plant in Auburn has about 800 employees, and the principal offices are located there.

Numerous additions have been carried out at the present site since operations were started in 1906. The company now manufactures 128 different styles of shoes, and each unit requires 250 manufacturing operations.

W. M. Emerson of Auburn is the present head of the company. Other officers include J. T. Gorman, vice-president in charge of sales; T. S. Tallman, treasurer and assistant secretary; D. A. Ambury, secretary, and C. F. Barnett, assistant treasurer.

Wilbur J. Pare is the top resident executive as superintendent of the Binghamton plant.

Vulcan Corporation

The heel and last plants maintained by the Vulcan Corporation in Johnson City's Grand Avenue near Riverside Drive were built in 1923, primarily to provide material for the rapidly expanding Endicott Johnson Corporation.

The plant was the second in an organization which now has a sales volume of more than \$6,000,000 a year. Besides the 80,000 square feet of floor space available here, the firm maintains two plants in Portsmouth, Ohio; three, including a brand new one, in Antigo, Wisc. and single plants in Brockton, Mass., and St. Louis, Mo.

Vulcan has a growth of 25,000 acres of maple timber at Donken, Mich., to supply its principal raw material demand. It manufacturers such diverse products as bread boards, table tops, and it once manufactured airplanes and golf clubs. The company has numerous stockholders in the Triple Cities.

William Burke was the founder, erecting the first plant in Portsmouth for the remodeling of shoe lasts. The factory here, which stores and processes its own maple, pine and basswood lumber from neighboring sections of the state, employs an average of about 175 persons.

The present head of the company is A. J. Giese of Cincinnati, the corporation's central office. Eric V. Nelson of Binghamton is vice

president and resident manager of the Johnson City plant. R. P. Morrison is the veteran manager of the local last plant.

Lestershire Spool and Manufacturing Co.

The present name of this company was selected in April of 1907, but the firm ranks as one of the very oldest in the community through its founding as the Mossom Bobbin Works in 1898. The first president under the existing name — which has been retained despite the disappearance of Lestershire in favor of Johnson City — was A. W. Clinton, who was associated at the time with his son, Harry D. Clinton.

Louis R. Clinton, brother of Harry, sold out his interest in the former Lestershire Lumber and Box Co. — which once stood where E. E.'s Victory Factory now stands — in 1920 and also became affiliated with the manufacturing company.

The Clinton family is still prominent in administration of the company. A. William Clinton, grandson of the founder and named for him, is the top resident executive as factory manager. Royal D. Clinton of Binghamton is assistant treasurer and assistant secretary. J. W. Marshall of Wilmington, Del., is president of the Lestershire firm and of all six plants which, with the local one, are now subsidiaries of the National Vulcanized Fibre Corporation.

The Johnson City firm primarily manufactures spools and bobbins for the textile, wire and tire fabric trades. In the last 10 years, for example, it has made 8,500,000 spools for the DuPont Corporation's nylon weaving process. When Johnson City was new, the firm used only wood in its products. But now it employs wood, plastics, steel, aluminum and all these in varying combination.

Albert Humphrey of Johnson City is plant superintendent and Earl G. Crooks of Binghamton is factory engineer.

Fair Play Caramels, Inc.

This business was originally started as the E. F. Hopton Co., and it was located on Wall Street in Binghamton. It was moved to the present site at the intersection of Grand Avenue and Jenison Ave., adjacent to the Lackawanna right of way, several years later. Mr. Hopton continued as head of the company until 1920, when it

was sold to the Ideal Caramel Co. Although the ownership has remained the same since that time, the name of the company was changed to Fair Play Caramels, Inc. in 1923.

The firm employs about 200 persons. Its productive activity is confined exclusively to the manufacture of penny candies, and the company maintains this policy despite the continually decreasing value of the dollar.

Fair Play ships its product to communities in every one of the 48 states. It also enjoys a very substantial export business, the largest portion of which is shipped to Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands. Donald F. Crane is the general manager.

General Electric, Johnson City

The Johnson City Plant is part of the Aeronautic and Ordnance Systems Division of the General Electric Co. The plant is owned by the government and operated by GE for the manufacture of armament and jet engine controls for the United States Air Force.

The General Electric Co. some time ago started a decentralization program as part of a long range move to protect the manufacturing potentiality of this country in time of war, and to distribute the economic effects of employment over a wider area of this country.

Harry L. Lumley, later star "slugger" and right fielder for the Brooklyn Nationals, was playing ball in Johnson City sandlots in the late 1890s. George W. Johnson was one of his co-players.

The corporation's business grew to such a scope in this division after World War II that it became necessary to look elsewhere for facilities. The Johnson City plant was selected after a survey and the company started hiring its first local employees in October, 1948. Twenty-two key men were transferred from Schenectady for the official opening of the plant April 11, 1949. Limited production was under way by August and about 175 persons were on the payroll. Most of these were maintenance people and toolmakers.

By the end of 1949, the Johnson City plant had 350 employees, by the end of 1950 the number had risen to 650, and at the end of last year the personnel totaled 1,375. Employment continues to grow.



ACRES AND ACRES OF INDUSTRY — Even this composite photograph of the vast Endicott Johnson manufacturing organization fails to give an adequate picture of the prominent role the company plays in the prosperity and growth of the Triple Cities. The factories extend from Binghamton to Owego.



